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Irish Declare Independence Price of Supporting British; DeValera Opposes Sanctions

Move for Republican Form of Government Gains Strength

Dublin and London Seek Co-operation

President Feels Britain Should Defend I. F. S. If Necessary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Banning of the Irish Republican Army—extreme republican organization—has at last been forced on Mr. Eamon de Valera.

The President of the Executive Council, Irish Free State, castigated his predecessor, Mr. William T. Cosgrave, for resorting to such a course in October 1931. Now he himself has found the tin can attached to the tail of his party too embarrassing. So he has been obliged to eat his words and dislodge the can.

The I. R. A. has been officially banned by the Fianna Fail Government on the grounds of its being an agent of political crimes and violence. Mr. Maurice Twomey, its chief figure, has been sentenced by a military tribunal to imprisonment for three years.

Violence Suppressed

Elaborate precautions were taken recently ot prevent an I. R. A. demonstration at Bodenstown, burial place of the Irish patriot, Wolfe Tone. Government troops in full war kit, and airplanes, kept close watch in the locality. In Dublin there was some fighting between Civic Guards and republicans holding meetings of protest against the I. R. A. banning.

A demonstration was staged at Sallins cross-roads, near Sallins village where an ardent republican, Mrs. Sheehy-Skeffington, read from a motor-car an address and message said to have been smuggled out from republican prisoners in Free State and Belfast goals. The Government's strong hand generally, however, is thought to indicate a determination that violence shall be suppressed.

Want Independence

The Republican factions in Northern Ireland are determined to support the members of the Republican Party and the Irish Republican Army in the Irish Free State for the inclusion of Ulster in an All-Ireland Republic completely independent of Great Britain.

A conference was held in Belfast recently to secure a united front among the minority parties in Northern Ireland. It was attended by more than 100 Nationalist and Republican representatives. After five hours' debate the conference ended in a distinct cleavage of opinion, those delegates not agreeing with the majority leaving the hall. The majority carried a resolution demanding a sovereign independent Legislature for all Ireland.

The resolution also declared that no member of the proposed new party should take part in the present partition parliaments in Northern Ireland or the Irish Free State and both of these Legislatures were condemned. The Northern Ireland Government, however, with the support of the great majority of the Ulster people, shows no intention of joining in one Parliament for all Ireland and still less in agreeing to an Irish Republic.

Prime Minister Speaks

Lord Craigavon, the Ulster Prime Minister, said recently that the Ulster people were given a Parliament for themselves and they were determined to maintain it.

Meanwhile, in certain quarters in Dublin and England a new drive for

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Dublin Forecasts General Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

IF THE new Constitution for the Irish Free State is ready by autumn, Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council, will declare a general election and seek the people's approval before the Government adopts the new laws, it was stated here.

The Free State Senate was recently abolished by vote of the Dail Eireann.

Canada to Sell Wheat Surplus Despite Drought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 8—Despite a skyrocketing wheat market, due to drought on the North American continent, the Canadian Wheat Board will not hold its grain for speculative rising, but will pursue its regular policy of steadily selling out of the 130,000,000 bushels which remain from the 300,000,000 bushels taken over last December from the old McFarland board.

Since December the new board under James R. Murray has sold 175,000,000 bushels of wheat, and will continue to sell so that with the estimated 200,000,000 bushels of the new crop the carry-over for next year will probably be under 60,000,000 bushels, thus bringing Canada back to a normal wheat basis and well out of the serious problem due to huge wheat accumulation.

The board might not only break even but make a considerable profit by holding its surplus for higher prices, but this would involve entering into competition with the farmers' new crop, which the Government has no intention of doing. It reasons that with the board steadily selling and getting the surplus down by the start of the new shipping year the western farmer will be able to get a better price for his new grain and reap the full benefit of the coming higher prices.

U. S. to Launch Aid For Drought Area On Long-Range System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Government plans for giving immediate aid to 204,000 drought-afflicted families, while shaping a new land economy for the north central states, went ahead today in anticipation of an inspection visit from President Roosevelt next month.

At his press conference yesterday the President announced his intention of touring the worst-hit states. The trip, he said, probably would be made the last two weeks in August. Suggestions that it might include political speeches were rebuked with insistence from the President that the situation is too serious to become mixed up in politics.

The Government's comprehensive relief program, as outlined by Mr. Roosevelt after conference with Works Progress Resettlement and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Britain Plans Big Increase In Arms Cost

Lord Cecil Warns of War Peril as Estimates Mount

Big Navy Increase

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Three new estimates, filed in the House of Commons pointed Great Britain today toward a $1,000,000,000 defense program.

The Government informed Parliament it would ask additional appropriations of $100,000,000 or more to bolster army, navy, and air forces ready to meet any threat.

The total of the new askings was not disclosed when the estimates were tabled in the lower chamber.

Informed sources predicted the new requests would be for between $75,000,000 and $125,000,000 in addition to the regular and extra appropriations already approved by the Commons.

The new askings would raise the navy fund about $50,000,000, and a similar approximate amount to the air force appropriation, and increase the army cash balance about $25,000,000.

Total Amount

The total amount of the British defense budget, on the basis of preliminary information, would thus be brought to approximately $990,005,000, divided as follows:

Navy (total), $451,150,000.
Already approved, $401,150,000.
Estimated new asking, $50,000,000.
Air force (total) $267,450,000.
Already approved, $217,450,000.
Estimated new asking, $50,000,000.
Army (total) $271,405,000.
Already approved, $246,405,000.
Estimated new asking, $25,000,000.

As Parliament made ready to consider the new financial requests, Viscount Cecil added a fresh warning that the European situation was "dangerous."

"The old demon war is stirring again," the president of the League of Nations Union told a meeting of his followers. He expressed belief that alleged German attempts to influence the Free City of Danzig to break away from the League of Nations "might become of the utmost danger to the peace of Europe."

Another Warning

Another warning came from William Shepherd Morrison, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who described the European situation as "grave."

Mr. Morrison criticized the attack on the Baldwin Government by former Prime Minister David Lloyd George at an election campaign meeting, likening the Welshman to a "high-spirited boy twirling a lighted torch around his head."

"It is pleasant to watch," Mr. Morrison said, "until you remember he is doing it in a powder magazine."

Mr. Lloyd George asserted on Monday the Government of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin was "completely devoid" of nerve, courage, resolution, and vision.

Foreign Office affairs, meanwhile, were left in the hands of Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal, after Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was ordered by his physician to take a week's rest in the country.

Landon's Tact Avoids Threat Of Idle March

Social Security Program Speeds Ahead in Legislature

Jobless Get Hearing

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 8—While his social security program made swift legislative progress, with chances that two constitutional amendments will be voted within 48 hours, Gov. Alfred M. Landon's diplomacy had today apparently avoided a troublesome march of unemployed into the State Capitol.

Late last night, delegates of the Kansas Allied Workers, affiliated with the National Workers' Alliance which had precipitated serious trouble in several state capitols, were still wrangling in a hired hall over whether they should go home, or present further peaceable petitions to the Governor.

Diplomacy Wins

Their militant plan to camp out in the legislative chamber had melted away, partly under the influence of a $20 bill slipped them in friendly mood by Governor Landon to provide for food, ice, or gasoline, and partly because of the disarming reception they received from the Legislature, under the Governor's influence.

What might have been a national news story of serious sensationalism has been diverted by good sense into another Landon asset. The Kansas Allied Workers were divided into about one-fifth Communism militants, and four-fifths perennial malcontents of a much milder persuasion.

Get Courteous Reception

Yesterday, after their earlier and profitable talk with the Governor, a small group of the unemployed marchers appeared before the joint judiciary committees, and was given an opportunity to say all its spokesmen liked. They found that about half an hour was all they could talk, and they left in almost grateful and apologetic mood, at the courteous reception they had received.

Repairing to a hall two blocks from the Capitol building, they wrangled far into the night, with most of them wanting to go home—considerably refreshed by food and ice purchased with the Governor's funds. Only the Communist extremists held out for a further march upon the Capitol.

Amendments Drafted

Meantime the judiciary committees of the Legislature finally completed drafts of two constitutional amendments. They were as published in the Monitor yesterday, except that the second amendment now reads: "The State may provide by law for contributory old-age benefits and unemployment compensation, and may tax employers and employees therefore," with the following addition: "and the restrictions and limitations of Section 24 of Article 2 and of Section 1 of Article 11 of the Constitution shall not be construed to limit the authority conferred by this amendment." This addition exempts the present section of the Constitution providing that no appropriation may apply for longer than two years, and that taxation must be on a uniform rate assessment. Both of these restrictions will have to be abridged by social security laws.

Separation of the amendment into two sections was done as a conces-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Green Likens Move to Mutiny

© Harris & Ewing

William Green
President, American Federation of Labor

John L. Lewis
President, United Mine Workers of America

Labor Awaits Decision on Lewis

Drive to Unionize New York Laundry Workers Begins

Meets Court Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—A drive to unionize laundry workers in New York City is on here today as the "reply" of labor to the United States Supreme Court's voidance of the State's minimum wage law for women and children.

"Our experience has demonstrated that labor must look to its own strength for its salvation," Roy Burt, president of the Laundry Workers' International Union, declared after a conference with labor leaders at which the organization drive in this industry was decided upon.

"We who have been active among this most exploited group of workers in the country hoped for a time that the minimum wage laws here and elsewhere would demonstrate to employers the benefit to themselves and to the public of maintaining a livable standard. Only a small minority have shown their intention of continuing these minimum safeguards now that the compulsion of the law has been removed. It is up to us to force the others into line."

Participating in the meeting with Mr. Burt was Joseph Mackey, third vice-president of the Laundry Workers' Union, in charge of organization of the eastern seaboard; William Mahoney, of the American Federation of Labor; John Mulholland, vice-president of the Central Trades and Labor Council; Charles Sinnigan, secretary of the Union Labor Council; Morris Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and Isidor Mosour, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Union ABC's

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 8

HERE are some definitions explaining the quarrel threatening to split the American Federation of Labor:

Craft Union—A union composed of persons who all work at the same trade or craft.

Industrial Union—A union taking in all workers in an industry from sweepers to most highly skilled mechanics.

CIO—The Committee for Industrial Organization, seeking to organize steel into one big industrial union. Headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, it has won the allegiance of 12 unions claiming 1,250,000 members.

Executive Council—The A. F. of L.'s directing body, dominated by craft unionists bitterly opposed to Lewis' methods of organizing.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. Debates Suspension

May Disrupt Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—A little cluster of veterans of labor struggles sat down here today to act on the most serious threat of split that has ever menaced the American labor movement.

William Green took the chair as president of the American Federation of Labor. Half a mile away, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America waited to see whether the week would find him and 1,000,000 other union men officially suspended.

The course of labor organization, the making of strikes, the holding of jobs, the bread and butter of numberless families all unconscious of destiny in progress here, were touched as the issue of division or unity in the labor world demanded answer.

The setting for such a possible welter of welfare or tragedy seemed peculiarly bleak. The meeting room of the executive council in the building of the A. F. of L. is strangely unimpressive, though what happens there may influence millions of workmen.

Setting Is Severe

The furniture is old and plain. The single bit of elegance consists of a large bronze plaque presented with fraternal greetings by British trade unionists. The sole extravagance is supplied by electric fans. There are nine of them in this 35-foot square space. The only decoration is furnished by an empty, forgotten blue vase. The windows lack curtains.

This is the central workroom of the governing board which directs the American labor movement between annual conventions. It suffices. The men who use it, guiding the labor of organized squadrons of employees totaling over 3,000,000, have come up from obscure jobs in mill and factory.

Though this room has seen other great crises in organized labor debated, never has it given ear to such an awkward and apparently disrupting family quarrel as that taken up today.

Expect Contest in Council

Suspension of a third of the membership of the A. F. of L. is scheduled for consideration. Disavowal of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, July 8

Aviation—New Excitement in Airlanes

King Edward made his fourth airplane flight since succeeding to the throne, this time to inspect the Royal Air Force. At Northolt, England, he saw how swiftly fighting planes can be put into the air, equipped for battle. His trip will encompass several airdromes.

Nanking for a second day heard the air above its ancient streets throb with high-powered bombing planes. The Central Chinese Government paraded 27 new American bombing planes down the airlanes. Yesterday a third of that number had paraded.

Nanking's air force, already augmented by purchases, was increased by 12 aviators of the South China Government who deserted to the Central Government, bringing 12 planes with them.

An Italian aviator, Capt. Mario Stoppani, in a test flight of a trimotor plane, is said to have toppled records wholesale. Eight records are claimed for him in various distances from 1242.73 miles to 621.36 miles. The records claimed for the Italian aviator are held officially by Americans.

Italian military airplanes were reported today sent out to make "mass reprisals" against an Ethiopian district in which at least four Italian fliers were slain June 26, the Associated Press reports.

The victims, occupying three airplanes, had been making an observation flight over the Wallega area. They landed in a district frequented by fierce and hostile tribesmen.

Europe—Diplomtaic Juggling

Danzig, the Dardanelles, France's domestic juggling for stability and the pending Locarno Conference absorb Europe in what is something of a quiet interlude, overshadowed with portents of coming events.

The National Socialists of Danzig take steps suggesting that their challenge in Geneva was not all bluff. Opposition papers in Danzig were seized and other measures to suppress opposition parties were rumored. Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Danzig Senate, last week challenged the League of Nations to withdraw its control from this city. Attacks on the opposition reported today suggest that the National Socialists are going ahead with their ambition to establish their own overlordship over the free city. This remains in many respects the most delicate problem before Europe, since it involves a concrete symbol of Germany's expansionist designs.

France proclaims determination no longer to tolerate "stay-in strikes." Strikers must henceforth evacuate property. Léon Blum's agreement to make this pronouncement won him a 230-to-1 vote of confidence in the French Senate. Interpreted, this development suggests that the Popular Front Government must lean away from Communism toward moderation. Nevertheless, Premier Blum bluntly stated he would endeavor to lay the groundwork for a Socialist regime.

The Locarno Conference, slated hopefully for sometime around July 16, depends largely on presence of Italy as one of the Locarno signatories. Again Italy shrewdly plays another diplomatic trump—making its attendance conditional upon dissolving of the Mediterranean Pact, which London organized against Rome. And still again Italy holds collaboration with Germany over the head of Britain, France and Russia, if they fail to meet its demand.

The Montreux Conference dealing with Turkey's request to fortify the Dardanelles is still entangled in hot debate. Nub of the controversy relates to rules governing passage of warships through the straits and naval rights in the Black Sea. It appears now that the **Black Sea** at the eastern end of the straits is to become something of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Soviets Raise New Issues On Straits Accord

Britain Seeks Unrestricted Passage for Warships in Dardanelles

Conferees Recess

Turkey Also Objects to New Rule Requiring Only Two-Thirds Vote by Council

MONTREUX, Switz., July 8 (AP)—The Soviet delegation announced today that Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff had been instructed by Moscow to leave the present Dardanelles conference unless he received considerable concessions from the British.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., July 8—As the critical section of the draft convention on the Dardanelles comes under discussion, the chief struggle turns on the articles regarding the passage of warships through the Straits.

On two points there is agreement, namely, that Russia is entitled to send a fleet into the Mediterranean and that there should be established the relative strength of non-riparian and riparian fleets in the Black Sea. In reality this means that Russia should always be able to cope with foreign vessels in the Black Sea. But on the exact proportions there is considerable dispute.

"Humanitarian Purposes"

There is a loophole for admitting large numbers of foreign ships, seen in the provision allowing any foreign powers to send tonnage up to 10,000 for humanitarian purposes. What humanitarian purposes would excuse the presence of warships? is being asked. It is now explained that the British had such happenings as earthquakes in view, and will agree to a total of 15,000 tonnage.

Again it is objected that under the League Covenant, Turkish neutrality, in the event of Near East hostilities as assumed in the convention, is almost unthinkable.

It is asked whether Britain intends radical changes in the League Covenant, especially as to Articles X and XVI which automatically bring Turkey into any strife.

But the main difficulties that have arisen have been over these points:

Britain wants free and unrestricted passage for her warships; Russia demands restriction on eastward passage of warships of powers not located on the Black Sea.

Russia, as a Black Sea power, insists that she be allowed to move her warships in either direction without any restriction whatsoever.

If Turkey Is Menaced

Moreover Turkey naturally protests against the proposal that a simple two-thirds majority of the League Council shall be empowered to curtail Turkey's rights to action if she considers herself menaced. Unanimity is at present required in the Council, and Turkey, as a sovereign power, refuses to be placed under special servitude which other countries escape. Turkey is also in opposition to the continuance of the Straits Commission. The British argue that this body is confined in its duties to being informative and statistical, and that its continuance cannot affect the issues involved at present.

These crucial articles are now being hotly debated and may hold up signature of the convention. The Monitor learns that the British and Russians are engaged in private conversations which it is trusted will help toward a solution.

The Conference recessed today to give delegates time to consult their governments and for important conferences between themselves on moot questions.

Meanwhile the news is freely circulated in diplomatic circles that one of the conditions for the attendance of Italy at the Brussels Conference on the Locarno will be the presence of Germany. On the other hand, it is stated that Germany will support the claims of Italy to abrogation of the Mediterranean naval accords which were concluded in connection with sanctions, in that Germany will decline to attend the Brussels meeting if Italy feels unable to do so. This is obviously a trial balloon and the Monitor is unable to obtain any confirmation. Nevertheless it is clear that an attempt is being made to establish the impression of Italo-German solidarity

Chemical Vapor Closes Net Around Fleeing Criminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Sensitive iodine vapor, "picking up" fingerprints from apparently blank surfaces, is being hailed by police officers as the latest if not the greatest single improvement in the technique of crime detection.

These ghosts of wayward hands have yielded their secret to Dr. John McMorris, Pasadena chemist, who recently presented his invention to the detective world at the California State Division of the International Association of Identification.

Range Is Widened

The circle of surfaces susceptible to finger impressions is thereby widened to include bits of almost any kind of cloth, waxed or polished furniture, flesh, greasy surfaces and others which have defied the universal powder method of "bringing up" finger prints.

Dr. McMorris discovered the affinity of iodine vapor for oil from human pores. He rigged up a device of chemistry tubing and found that the invisible pattern attracted iodine fumes in outline identical with the fingerprint betrayed by ever-escaping oil.

The print is transferred for photographing to a silver sheet pressed for a second or two upon the telltale surface. At first invisible on the silver, the print is "developed" by exposure to sun rays or similar light. A chemical reaction is responsible for the transfer.

Tube Contains Crystals

Dr. McMorris' tubing has two bulges—one contains calcium chloride crystals over which the detective's breath passes on its way to iodine crystals, held by glass in the second bulb. The warm breath conveys the iodine vapor to the suspected surface.

The new field of prints are called latent, being formed by the pore oil rather than by the finger ridges under pressure upon a pattern medium. These former stay fresh at least 24 hours, usually long enough for inspection in the average crime case, whether it be for examining a ransom letter or a wall a criminal hugged while eluding police.

Dr. McMorris credits William W. Harper, the first Pasadena police science consultant and other Pasadena department officers, for his formula, "because they told me what the problem was and kept encouraging me to solve it."

Two Italian Fliers Claim 8 Records In Seaplane Speed

ORBETELLO, Italy, July 8 (AP)—Eight international seaplane speed records, all held officially by American fliers, were claimed for two Italian aviators today.

Officials declared the existing marks were shattered yesterday by Capt. Mario Stoppani in a seaplane flight to test a tri-motored ship for prospective air mail service between Rome and Eritrea.

Captain Stoppani broke the speed marks for flights of 2000 kilometers (122.73 miles) in four classifications with a speed of 307 kilometers (190.66 miles) an hour and for 1000 kilometers (621.36 miles) in the same four classifications with a speed of 313 kilometers (194.48 miles) an hour.

The four classifications were for flights with loads of 500 kilograms (1102 pounds), 1000 kilograms (2204 pounds) 2000 kilograms (4409 pounds) and without a pay load.

Five of the existing records, all established Aug. 1, 1934, are held by Edwin Musick, Boris Sergievsky and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The other three are held by the team of Brig. Gen. F. M. Andrews, pilot, and J. G. Moran and H. O. Johnson, crew, established Aug 24, 1935.

Polish Confiscation Of Visitors' Dollars Reported at Berlin

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—The United States Consulate today issued a warning that United States currency may be confiscated from travelers in Poland.

The Consulate said that almost every day some American traveler arrives in Berlin complaining that his currency was confiscated by Polish authorities upon his departure from Poland.

This complaint was the more frequent, said the Consolate, if the travelers entered Poland from the east and left from the west.

The latest case of frontier confiscations was that of Mrs. Hazel Engeseth of Long Beach, Calif., who traveled to the eastern border of Poland from Tokyo.

"I was asked at the eastern frontier station of Poland how much money I had," Mrs. Engeseth said. "I declared everything. On reaching the western frontier an official demanded a receipt from the eastern frontier officials.

"Nobody had offered me one nor informed me such a receipt was necessary. After much arguing the Polish official confiscated $40 and permitted me to take out $100.

"A British lady who was also without a receipt from the eastern frontier was permitted to take out all her money."

Poland recently established stringent regulations of foreign exchange transfers, with the object of keeping capital in the country.

King Edward Flies In Own Plane For Air Force Inspection

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—King Edward inspected the Royal Air Force by air today—flying in his own airplane on a tour of several airdromes, the first stop being at Northolt.

With him, in the blue and red ship, traveled the Duke of York, heir-apparent to the throne. The King's personal pilot, Flight Lieut. Edward Fielden, was at the controls.

The King, as chief of the Air Force, wore a light blue uniform with the new British field service cap. The Duke of York was similarly uniformed.

King Edward was welcomed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, who presented several high officers of the Royal Air Force. The King then inspected the aircraft and crews of three fighter squadrons, and saw a demonstration of the direction-finding station with an airplane in flight.

His Majesty had an impressive proof of how soon the fighting planes can be in the air. An alarm siren sounded and in three minutes, nine planes with crews and full fighting equipment were up. Another impressive spectacle was the diving of "fury" machines from a height of 3000 feet at 300 miles an hour.

Later the King and his brother went to Wittering, where another demonstration along similar lines was held.

Mounted Police Take Census in Sub-Arctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—In an effort to obtain for the first time an accurate record of the population of Canada's sub-Arctic stretches, the Royal Canadian Mounted police this summer will finger-print the Eskimos who wander across the barren wastes.

Since 1927 efforts have been made to keep a check on the nomadic natives of the north, but because of the wandering habits of the natives and the fact that they have two names, one their native name and the other their "white" name, police admitted that each year some might have been missed, some counted twice.

Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 8, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
Sports Page	8
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	6
The Home Forum	7
Overcoming Age [Irish Spanish Translation]	
Radio Comment	4
Financial Page	9
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Roosevelt Is Named Boundary Arbitrator By Peru and Ecuador

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, July 8 (AP)—The dispute between Ecuador and Peru over the location of their joint boundary will be submitted to President Roosevelt for arbitration this fall, the Foreign Office announced today.

The protocol for arbitration, it was stated, was signed yesterday in Lima, Peru.

The protocol provides:

1. Arbitration according to law;

8. Peru and Ecuador each to name three delegates who will meet in Washington Sept. 30, 1936;

3. Peru and Ecuador to maintain the status quo along the boundary until President Roosevelt decides the exact line.

The delegates will be: For Ecuador—Homero Viteri Lafronte, Alejandro Ponce Borja, and Jose Vicente Trujillo; for Peru—Francisco Tudela, Arturo Garcia Salazar, and Victor Andres Belaunde.

Rail vs. Road Transport Rift Reaches Climax in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The growth of road transport in competition with the Government-owned railways has raised an acute problem in Queensland. The construction of first-class roads by the Main Roads Commission has opened up the possibility of a considerable development of road transport of goods to centers far removed from the capital and other large cities.

It was inevitable that the motor transport people should compete for the more profitable traffic and in doing so they have taken the cream of the business, leaving the long distance haulage to the railways.

Rail Revenues Dropped

Much of the motor-borne goods was carried over roads running parallel with railways and the service offered by the newer transport was swifter and more convenient than that of the railways.

Railway revenue suffered to such an extent that the Government, as owner, was alarmed and with the legislative powers it possesses it proceeded to pass laws having for their object the co-ordination of transport. The aim, it was said, was to prevent undue parallel competition with the railways and to so arrange transport that the one service would be complementary to the other.

Under the Transport Act a board was formed which had the power to license vehicles or to refuse to license them at its discretion. Power was also given to the board to prosecute offenders and to seize vehicles possessed by persons who deliberately flouted the law.

In some instances the board permitted parallel competition, but only on the payment of exceptionally heavy license fees by the motor transport owners. In other instances licenses were refused.

Heavy Fines Imposed

As a consequence, a number of motor owners attempted to run in defiance of the Transport Act and arrests were the order of the day. Heavy fines were inflicted and in a number of cases the convicted owners continued to run and so to invite further prosecution and a doubled fine.

Meanwhile there arose a public outcry against the "strangulation" of the motor road transport. People in the distant parts of the State found that goods conveyed by road arrived earlier and in better condition than when conveyed by rail and they resented the withdrawal of that service.

Refused to Act

Public meetings were held in various centers and resolutions passed demanding a more sympathetic treament of the people who were pioneering road transport. The Brisbane Chamber of Commerce and associated bodies also held a protest meeting.

The Government, however, refused to act and the Transport Board's officers continue to rope-in offenders who appear to be attempting to bring the matter to a head by continued defiance of the act.

One such carrier who had been, a few days previously, fined £306, was intercepted on the road to a seaside resort with two truckloads of goods. His trucks were confiscated and the Transport Board has power to sell them.

This is the position as it stands today. What the outcome of the revolt of the road transport men may be remains to be seen. Obviously the Government cannot allow the law to be broken with impunity, and consequently it will, no doubt, continue to apply it. It is hoped by the protagonists of road transport that by agitation and protest they may be able to force an amendment of the law.

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Anxious Labor Waits A. F. of L. Word on Lewis

(Continued from Page 1)

the present steel-organizing movement and potential strike makes a related part of the business.

Resistance to either action is expected to be pressed by a minority of the executive committee.

Final decision, it is anticipated, will have to be made by annual convention of the A. F. of L. meeting this fall.

A new clash between the conflicting groups came only yesterday over the drive to organize the steel industry, and heightened feeling. The night before Mr. Lewis had made a national radio address in behalf of the steel campaign he initiated.

Immediately Mr. Green pointed out that the steel movement did not have the support of all labor, and criticized the drive as being made independently and contrary to the program of the A. F. of L.

Green Calls It Desertion

"Instead of making possible the concentration of all the material, moral and economic forces of the organized workers and all their friends behind an irresistible organizing campaign in the steel industry," Mr. Green charged that Mr. Lewis and his associates had denounced the A. F. of L., led the present steel union to "desert" the A. F. of L., and to sign an agreement subjecting it to the "complete domination and control of Mr. Lewis."

Summarizing his protest against the tactics of the Lewis groups of 12 union presidents affiliated in the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Green continued:

"The sum total achieved by the Committee for Industrial Organization thus far is nothing whatever except division, discord and confusion within the ranks of organized labor.

Only Enemies Will Benefit

Those associated with it were repeatedly warned that such a result would follow if they persisted in pursuing the course upon which they had embarked. Their answers to the requests and earnest appeals of the Executive Council to desist, follow Democratic procedure, to be governed by majority rule within the American federation of labor, to respect its authority and to maintain unity and solidarity within it, were blank refusal, and in some instances ridicule and denunciation.

"Only the enemies of organized labor will be the beneficiaries of such an unwise policy."

To this Mr. Lewis tartly and at once retorted that the A. F. of L. "never had a plan to organize the steel industry," though instructed to do so both by its Executive Council in 1934 and by its convention of last year.

"The instructions," he added, "were never executed; the Executive Council contented itself with heavy thinking on the subject, while in the meantime not a single organizer was sent into the steel industry. At the present moment there is nothing to stop the American Federation of Labor from joining wholeheartedly with the Committee for Industrial Organization in the fight to establish the right to organize and the right of collective bargaining in the steel and other major industries

"However, if the Executive Council, in its deliberations and judgment, elects to join with the corporations composing the American Iron and Steel Institute in fighting the Committee for Industrial Organization, now engaged in this major effort, the shame of such a dishonorable action will lie on the heads of Mr. Green and his irreconcilable associates."

Effort to organize the steel industry will be continued by the Lewis committee no matter if adverse action is taken by the executive council of the A. F. of L., it is announced in Pittsburgh by Phillip Murray, leader of the steel drive.

Prospect of a split in American labor is disturbing delegates to the International Federation of Trades Unions, according to reports from London. European trade unionists, apprehensive of Fascism, deplore any weakening of resistance through labor divisions.

Knocking out of the state minimum wage law in New York is to be followed by a drive to organize laundry workers in New York City. Union officials declare that they now purpose to obtain by their own efforts what they have been denied by the courts. Wages of women in laundries have been particularly subjected to exploitation, it is charged.

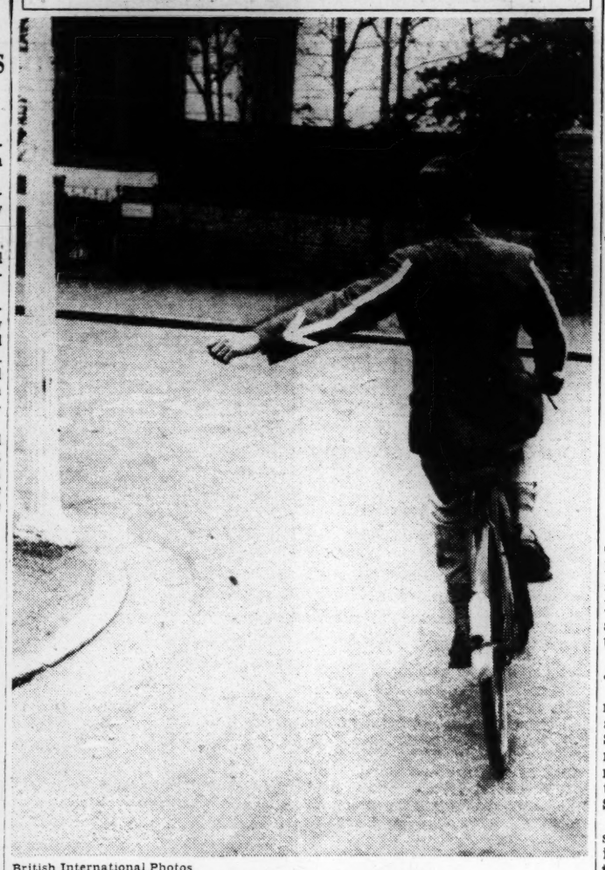
A. F. of L. Bars Communists

Violence occurring simultaneously at remote plants of the Remington Rand Company again calls attention to an unusual situation. Though strikes in a single factory have no novelty, it is not common for employees of a corporation in widely distributed cities to strike together. Labor leaders here comment that such teamwork calls for marked discipline and mutual trust among strikers in various cities who do not know each other.

Efforts of the Communists to use American labor for Communist purposes were brought again to public notice yesterday in the radio strike at Camden, N. J. The American Federation of Labor is hostile to all such attempts, while conscious of the "boring within process" adopted by the Communists several years ago, when they abandoned the formation of straight Communist unions.

According to a statement from A. F. of L. sources, the striking radio union appears to have some association with the Communist Party. The A. F. of L. rejects the union as an outlaw.

One Knows Where He's Headed



British International Photos

British Cyclist Does a Good Turn
And It's "Straight to the Point"

There's no mistaking the direction in which this South London tradesman intends to wheel. The arrows are made of tape and are tacked lightly on to the arms of his coat—a signal system that cannot fail to work.

Marine Officers Union Merger Is Being Urged

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The United Licensed Officers, a three-year-old group, announced yesterday it was clearing the decks for an organizing campaign on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts designed to bring into one association marine officers from bridge to engine room.

The association explained its ultimate objective was to build the strongest unit possible to go before a federal commission to be appointed under the new ship subsidy bill with power to prescribe minimum manning and wage scales.

The United said in a statement that its leaders "denounce two other organizations of ships officers as being incompetent," and as "defeating the licensed officer by trying to split (in separate organizations) the deck officer from the engineer officer."

Remington Rand Accused Of Snubbing Employees

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Vernon M. Crofoot, president of the joint protective board which represents striking workers in five Remington Rand plants, made formal complaint against the company before the Regional Labor Board yesterday.

Daniel B Shortal, attorney for the board, received the written complaint in which the company was accused of refusing to bargain collectively with its employees, discharging employees for union activity, and interfering with their right to organize for collective bargaining.

Cab Strike Seems Broken

DALLAS, July 8 (AP)—The taxicab strike appeared to be broken last night with more than 200 of the city's 325 licensed taxicabs operating and additional cars being placed in service as drivers deserted their strike leaders. Strikers voted to resume picketing cab stands. The strike was called in an attempt to gain a closed shop agreement.

U. S. Breaks Ground For Big Homestead Project in Michigan

IRONWOOD, Mich., July 8 (AP)—Ground was broken today on the $2,500,000 Ironwood Homesteads project of the Resettlement Administration, designed to provide 400 homes for Gogebic county residents with annual incomes of $1500 or less.

Officials predicted that within two weeks 800 men would be at work on the project. It includes a community center building, garden plots and pasture lands in addition to the homes. The site, two miles north of here, covers 1400 acres. Work is expected to be completed Dec. 1.

Resettlement officials said 300 applications for homes already have been filed. A committee from Washington will select the tenants, mainly from iron mine and lumber mill workers.

The project had been opposed by the Ironwood City Commission and the board of education because some members had unsuccessfully sought federal financial assistance to remove homes and buildings from a 15-block area in the heart of this city of 15,000 population to permit mining underneath them.

Railroad Pension Plans Snarled by Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Although the Government won what its attorneys viewed as a partial victory in a recent court test of the 1935 railroad pension legislation, the decision has snarled plans for disbursement of the benefits and put a major policy question up to the Railroad Retirement Board. Judge Jennings Bailey of the United States District Court ruled void an act levying taxes for the pensions but did not hold unconstitutional a companion act providing for their payment.

Officials said yesterday that Congress appropriated $46,000,000 for pensions, and attorneys expressed the opinion the court ruling would not bar use of this fund for benefit disbursements. The pension board is studying its course of action, but Chairman Murray W. Latimer said no decision had been reached.

Rescue of Admiral Wins Praise for Yeoman

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The navy today commended Charles Edward Emrich, a yeoman, second class, for his "prompt and courageous action" in rescuing Rear Admiral Harry L. Brinser from drowning in Tampico Bay on April 4.

During a gale, the admiral was thrown into the water between a barge and the U. S. S. Northampton and "was in imminent danger of being crushed against the ship's side. Yeoman Emrich jumped into the water and with the assistance of Harry C. Smith helped the admiral to a place of safety."

Canada's Big Brothers Give 300 Boys Vacation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 300 underprivileged boys will be given a summer holiday at the Lions Club camp near the city this year, reported Dr. K. H. Rogers, general secretary of the Big Brothers movement, to the board of directors.

The summer will be divided into four sections of ten days each, and the boys will receive expert instruction in such activities as baseball, lacrosse, swimming, canoeing, nature study and dramatics. The value of a camp of this kind for the boys was stressed by the secretary.

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U. S. Court Halts State WPA Probe In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 8—Investigation of the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania by a state senate committee is halted today by a temporary injunction granted by Judge Albert W. Johnson of the Federal Court last night, when he upheld the contention of Edward N. Jones, State Works Progress Administration director, that the committee had no authority to conduct the investigation.

The committee, which is headed by state Senator Mason Owlett of Tioga, is composed entirely of Republicans, it sought to make the investigation on charges that the Democrats were "playing politics" with Works Progress Administration jobs.

Opened In Philadelphia

The investigation opened in Philadelphia, but was later transferred to Harrisburg, where the committee attempted to subpoena witnesses. Many of them refused to obey the summons, however, after being told that the investigation was illegal.

In his conclusions of law, Judge Johnson held:

"1. That the Works Progress Administration unit in Pennsylvania is a government unit of the United States of America and all matters relating to the Works Progress Administration are under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States of America.

"2. That the actions of the respondents (committee) in attempting to make an investigation into the organization, administration and functioning of the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania are contrary to and in obstruction to the proper governmental functions of the United States of America.

Jurisdiction Denied

"3. That the respondents have no jurisdiction to investigate the organization, administration and functioning of the Works Progress Administration in Pennsylvania.

"4. That the United States of America has no adequate remedy at law against said actions of the respondents and will suffer irreparable damages unless the respondents are restrained.

"5. That the bill in equity for an injunction is the proper remedy here.

"6. That a preliminary injunction should issue restraining the respondents from conducting any investigation."

Relief Fund Exhausted As Legislators Split On Pennsylvania's Needs

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 8 (AP)—State relief in Pennsylvania was at a standstill today, the State's funds for such purposes exhausted and the Legislature deadlocked over the amount to be appropriated for care of 500,000 unemployed.

The Republican Senate countered with an estimate of $35,000,000 for relief purposes until Jan. 1, as opposed to the Democratic Administration's insistence that $55,000,000 is needed.

Approved by House

In the Democratic House, Republicans joined the majority group yesterday in passing a bill to appropriate the $55,000,000. Republican leaders explained their purpose was to let the Senate cut the amount, then toss the controversy into a conference committee for settlement.

Karl de Schweinitz, state director of emergency relief, in Harrisburg, said that aid to the needy could be resumed "on very short notice" after the legislature provides funds.

Carries Fight to Public

Gov. George H. Earle, who has attacked the Republican members of the Senate for their failure to appropriate funds for relief, moved to carry the controversy to the people. He scheduled two addresses for this week, one in Philadelphia, the other in upstate Shenandoah.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, of Philadelphia, came to Harrisburg yesterday to volunteer his services in effecting a compromise between the House and Senate. He said he was trying to get the Senate to increase its suggested appropriation to $45,000,000 in the hope he could persuade Governor Earle to accept that figure.

Commenting on a conference he held with Mayor Wilson, the Governor said Mr. Wilson "urged with me that $35,000,000 recommended by the Republican Senate leaders is woefully inadequate and he has promised to lend his every effort so that proper relief may be given to the unemployed."

Idleness Abolished By Bolivia Decree

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 8 (AP)—Bolivia has decided to solve the unemployment problem by decree today.

A decree of "obligatory work," placed into effect yesterday, directs that all men between the ages of 18 and 60 must be occupied.

Census takers will prepare a complete list of the unemployed, later presenting it to the Ministry of Labor for the purpose of giving them jobs in mines, factories, commercial houses and other establishments.

Virginians Praise Carson For Park Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIG MEADOWS, Va., July 8—Although he was not present, William E. Carson, first chairman of the State Conservation and Development Commission, was praised at a luncheon here for his work in developing Shenandoah National Park. The land for the park was purchased and deeded to the Federal Government during Mr. Carson's regime.

Arthur Davidson, editor of the Northern Virginia Daily of Strasburg, said in an editorial that Mr. Carson was not invited to the ceremonies which climaxed his initial efforts to develop the park areas. The editorial said Mr. Carson was present at the dedication ceremonies as an uninvited spectator.

Extradition of Parker On Kidnaping Charge Refused By Hoffman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 8—Ellis H. Parker Sr., veteran New Jersey detective, who stands indicted in Brooklyn on charges connected with the alleged kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel, will not be brought to New York for trial, as Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of the Garden State refused to grant extradition.

Mr. Wendel, a disbarred New Jersey lawyer, was kidnaped while Bruno Richard Hauptmann was awaiting capital punishment for the kidnaping of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. It was charged that while Mr. Wendel was held a prisoner in Brooklyn, he confessed that it was he who kidnaped the Lindbergh child. This "confession" was later repudiated by Mr. Wendel, but it served to delay the Hauptmann execution for several days.

In the investigation that followed, Mr. Parker, his son Ellis Jr., now a fugitive, and three other men were charged with the Wendel kidnaping. The demands for extradition sent to Governor Hoffman by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York State, followed.

In refusing the extradition demand, Governor Hoffman declared he was not satisfied that Mr. Parker Sr., was a fugitive from justice of New York.

He declared that the charges against Mr. Parker were made by two affiants he held were not "worthy of belief," and that "their affidavits were not only inconsistent and contradictory in many important respects, but were manifestly false and contrary to and out of harmony with the known facts . . ."

Governor Hoffman said that in view of "the 42 years of devoted and zealous service of Ellis Parker Sr. to the State of New Jersey," he could not, in view of the source of the testimony against him, grant the extradition.

Insurance Firms Win Illinois Writ

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8 (AP)—United States District Judge Charles G. Briggle yesterday said he would issue an interlocutory injunction to restrain Ernest Palmer, State Insurance Director, from ordering out-of-state fire insurance companies to reduce their rates.

The licenses of the companies expired a week ago and Mr. Palmer demanded that he be notified whether the firms would abide by the reduction order. However, 176 companies obtained a 10-day restraining order blocking further action.

Mr. Palmer charged the companies were making excessive profits in Illinois. The companies replied that the director was "playing politics."

Virginia Baptists Urge Ban on War and Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., July 8—Resolutions denouncing war and condemning the manufacture and sale of liquor were adopted at the four-day meeting of the Virginia Baptist Training Union at Virginia Beach.

The delegates went on record as stating, "We cannot close another convention without a protest against the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. We feel that the use of liquor is destructive to the body, mind and soul."

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U. S. Investigates Collusive Bidding By Steel Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Two developments in the Government's relations with the steel industry assumed particular importance here today in view of the momentous campaign now under way to organize steel workers in an independent labor union.

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, announced that he is pressing inquiries into alleged "collusive bidding" and violation of the antitrust laws on the part of the steel industry and indicated he might be able to announce some definite developments within the next few days.

Enforcement of the Antistrike Breaking Act passed by the last Congress at the behest of John L. Lewis, organizer of the steel unionization campaign, was receiving careful analysis at the Department of Justice with the probability in view that it will be called upon to enforce the law in the very near future.

Ordered by Roosevelt

The "collusive bidding" investigation was instituted on orders by President Roosevelt about two weeks ago following a finding by the Federal Trade Commission that such practices have prevailed in the steel industry for years. All government agencies have been ordered to search their files for any evidence on the question.

While such an investigation would not ordinarily have any implications as to the steel industry's labor difficulties, it is believed in some quarters that this move may constitute an administration method for bringing pressure to bear on the industry should it attempt to resist the unionization movement with force.

Brings Several Complaints

The antistrikebreaking statute, signed by the President on June 25, has already resulted in several complaints against the steel industry, it was learned. Mr Cummings has therefore called for an immediate analysis of its intent and implication in order that United States attorneys can be directed on procedure when the expected flood of further complaints begin to pour in.

One difficulty already encountered is that several states make picketing illegal. The statute forbids transport of strikebreakers across state lines to interfere with "the right of peaceful picketing." The probability is, therefore, that no effort will be made to enforce it in states which ban picketing of all kinds. Elsewhere the Department of Justice will, according to Mr. Cummings, do its best to enforce the act.

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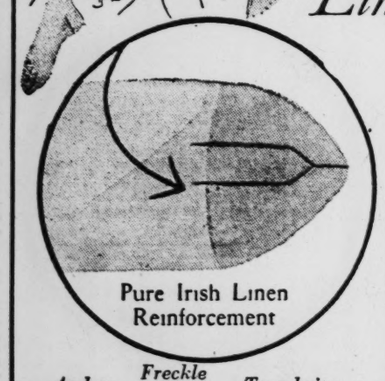

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print crepe negligees, $3.95, were $5.95

Britain Recalls Work for Empire By Chamberlain

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—The people of Britain today honored the one-hundredth anniversary of Joseph Chamberlain, pioneer in economic co-operation within the British Empire.

Unveiling of a portrait of the distinguished statesman in the Albert Hall opened a notable rally. The principal speakers included Sir Austen Chamberlain, eldest son of Joseph and half-brother of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Amid a fanfare of trumpets, standard bearers carried 90 banners of empire before a 50-foot picture of the advocate of preferential tariffs for the Dominions.

Among the American guests at the centenary celebration was Mrs. W. H. Carnegie, the former Miss Mary Endicott, of Danvers, Mass., daughter of W. C. Endicott, who was Secretary of War in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Her presence recalled an Anglo-American romance of 48 years ago when she and Joseph Chamberlain were married at St. John's church, Washington, Nov. 15, 1888.

Mrs. Chamberlain shared her husband's public life until his passing July 2, 1914. Two years later she married Canon William Hartley Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Miss Endicott was Joseph Chamberlain's third wife. Harriet Kendrick, his first wife, was the mother of Sir Austen and his second wife, Neville Chamberlain's mother, passed on in 1875.

Chamberlain Won Renown For Municipal Projects In Birmingham, Eng.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., July 8—This city gave official recognition today to the centenary of Joseph Chamberlain, the statesman whose work for municipal government in Birmingham, only a little less known than his Colonial reputation, earned for him the title of "Maker of Modern Birmingham."

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham laid a laurel wreath on the Chamberlain Memorial, which occupies a conspicuous position facing the Town Hall and Council House, and which was provided by public subscription.

Special Meeting of Council

In the afternoon a special meeting of the City Council was held in the Town Hall, where, in 1903, Joseph Chamberlain made the first speech in his campaign advocating preferential tariffs for the Dominions. The evening will be devoted to a civic reception at the Council House.

A special exhibition has been arranged in the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery of mementoes from the permanent Chamberlain Museum at Highbury, the Chamberlain residence in Birmingham.

Personal relics specially loaned for the exhibition include a collection of jewel caskets given to the statesman from time to time, a portrait painted by J. S. Sargent, and a bedside clock presented by Queen Victoria, together with a number of his school books and prizes and a collection of addresses presented to him by public bodies and political associations.

First Elected in 1869

Joseph Chamberlain was a native of London, but he came to the Midlands town at the age of 18 to look after his father's interests in the screw-making business. Within a short time young Chamberlain was in charge of the commercial side of the business.

Joseph Chamberlain did not evince any active concern in politics until he was nearly 30, although he had shown a keen interest in the affairs of a local debating society. Later, however, he took a keen interest in the cause of popular education, and in November, 1869, gained election to the Town Council of Birmingham.

Mr. Chamberlain's election to the Council marked the beginning of a new era in civic administration in Birmingham, and indeed, throughout the whole of England.

Three Terms as Mayor

In 1873 he was elected Mayor of Birmingham, and was twice re-elected to that position. During his term of office a complete revolution in municipal affairs in Birmingham took place, which raised the town from a position of mediocrity to one of great prominence in the world of municipal government.

In the first year of his mayoralty, Mr. Chamberlain carried a scheme through the Town Council for the acquisition of the gas works. In the following year he brought forward his scheme for the acquisition of the water supply of the town, which at that time was provided partly by a private trading company, and augmented by supply from wells.

Clearance Projects

In the same year the Town Council also approved a scheme which, at a cost of £1,500,000, swept away a dense aggregation of slum tenements covering an area of about 50 acres, and in their place constructed fine shopping thoroughfares.

Good lighting, an abundant supply of fresh water, open spaces and better housing conditions, public baths, parks and recreation facilities altered the whole face of Birmingham, and even more important, the town developed a sense of civic pride that furthered its improvement.

Fine Record Continued

Today, the municipal administration of Birmingham is regarded as a model; the tradition of public service, begun by Joseph Chamberlain, has been continued through succeeding generations, and has at no time been stronger than it is today.

The gas undertaking, purchased at Chamberlain's instigation, has developed into the largest undertaking of its kind in the world; the municipalization of service undertakings has been extended by the acquisition of the electricity supply and transport undertakings; and the work of slum clearance and improvement of overcrowded housing conditions has been continued by the erection of more than 42,000 municipal houses in post-war years.

Town and Empire Planner

By a Staff Artist

Joseph Chamberlain

British Statesman, Whose Centenary Is Observed in London and by Birmingham, Where He Built Up a Modern City With Municipal Enterprises

Netherlands Save Famous Open-Air Cheese Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALKMAAR, the Netherlands—The famous open-air cheese market, known to tourists all over the world, has been saved by the municipality from the combined assault of the dairy factories and cheese merchants of North Holland.

Even if the dairying interests, who favor a cheese exchange indoors, established such an institution, the municipality is to retain the present market.

By a large majority of votes the combined dairy factories and cheese merchants of North Holland recently decided to establish the cheese exchange indoors, and to abolish the open-air cheese market, which they said endangered the quality of the cheese.

So if the municipality had not stepped in and found some sort of compromise in order to preserve this attraction for tourists, sooner or later the picturesque market would have been lost, with its background formed by the splendid old weighhouse, in front of which are the cheese-carriers in the quaint costumes of their guild. Their habits and practices in negotiating, carrying and weighing the cheese date back to the fifteenth century, and are observed with great solemnity.

As soon as the market opens, sellers and buyers are dealing "on handclap." The corporation of the cheese-carriers then comes into operation to remove the cheese to the weigh-house after it is bought. The carriers, during the summer season, beginning April 15, dress in spotless white costumes and wear lacquered straw hats, either green, blue, red or yellow, according to the company to which they belong.

These carriers have never formed a corporation in the sense that this word was used in the Middle Ages. It has never had a patron saint and other requirements. But the carriers have formed a working company, and their way of working and living is like that of the old medieval corporation.

George Tchitcherin

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP)—George Tchitcherin, former Commissar for Foreign Affairs, who passed on yesterday, was one of the earlier leaders of the Soviet state. He retired from public life in 1930 because of ill health.

In the days when Russia was under a strict blockade by the allied powers Mr. Tchitcherin struggled for an end of the embargo and recognition of his country by the rest of the world.

By 1924 he had put an end to many Soviet disputes with other countries and had negotiated successfully for diplomatic relations with the major powers of Europe.

His adherence to the revolutionists began in 1897, while he was still in the diplomatic service of the Tsar. His father was an official in the foreign office.

In 1927 Mr. Tchitcherin startled the world by his demand at the Geneva disarmament conference for destruction of all implements of war.

Trade Rivalry Of Nations Held Menace to Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., July 8—Causes of extreme nationalism, menacing to world peace, were analyzed by observers from different parts of the world who met here for the Midwest Institute of International Relations. The members of the institute agreed at its conclusion that nationalism and the new racial antagonisms springing from it offer the most pressing problem before the world today.

Among the speakers were authorities from China, Japan, continental Europe, as well as from the United States. The institute was one of a series sponsored annually by the Society of Friends in the interest of better international understanding.

Divergent Opinions

Two divergent views from the Far East were put before the institute Toyohiko Kagawa, Japanese leader in the co-operative movement, saw economic conflicts underlying nationalism, and pleaded for the organization of co-operatives in order to destroy the economic basis of nationalism.

Dr. T. Z. Koo, Chinese Christian leader, pictured a different aspect of nationalism: he saw this force welding the scattered authority of the Chinese provinces into a strong central government. Prof. William McGovern, of the political science department at Northwestern University, an authority on Oriental government, summarized trends in the Far East in a series of lectures.

Situation In Germany

The Eureopean situation was presented in a similar series given by J. Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following points stood out from his summary:

That the rise to power of the militantly nationalistic elements in Germany was, in large part, made possible by a series of tactical errors on the part of the former allies.

That these errors, with the emergence of Russia as a European power once more, have engendered in the German mind the conviction that the "ring around Germany," which she sought to destroy in 1914 again was menacing her.

That the present difficulty between France and Germany is not territorial. The return of the Saar to Germany settled that. "'Alsace-Lorraine' is finished," Mr. Williams stated.

Difficult in France

That the significance of the occupation of Rhineland is that it would make it difficult for France to go to the aid of its allies to the southwest, and it is in the southwest that the Nazis envision the extension of their influence.

Extreme nationalism has brought about a state among the countries of the world similar to that of a community where justice has broken down and every man goes about armed for his own safety, Senator James R. Pope of Idaho told the conference. He did not, however, despair of the outcome.

League Weakened

"It is certain that the League of Nations has been greatly weakened by the dictators of Europe and Asia," he said. "It is likely that it will be reorganized in some respects. It is certain, however, that the principle of collective security will, in one form or another, eventually be established for the security and peace of the world. Such a development is inevitable for the simple reason that there is no other way for civilization to be preserved."

Toronto Sponsors Children's Program Of 'Learn to Swim'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Sid Kirk has announced the completion of plans for the sixth annual "Learn to Swim" campaign for the children of York Township, to be held from July 2, to Aug. 13. In addition to this, a program of softball, volleyball and archery is provided ni the grounds of York Memorial Collegiate.

Classes are held four days a week, with the mornings devoted to boys and afternoons to girls from ages 9 to 17 years. Boys over 17 years are given their opportunity on Thursday evenings and girls on Tuesdays. Certificates are awarded to children who learn to swim 50 feet during the campaign. Diving is also taught.

During the campaign last year 552 children were taught to swim 25 feet or more while many more learned to swim shorter distances. The average daily attendance was 509, with a total attendance of 12,210, the number of different persons registering being 2688.

Television 'First Night' Shows Many Problems Still Remain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Radio engineers, discussing the results of a "first night" for television, held privately in New York City yesterday, agreed today that their technique would need improvements before television could turn the corner around which it has been hiding and be presented to the public.

But, regardless of imperfections in broadcasting and reception, they did not conceal their pleasure at having put on a "show" in which David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the same concern, appeared in stellar roles. Both were presented at the private demonstration, made under ideal atmospheric conditions.

Seated at a desk, the two men described the progress of television as the first act of the "show," which then shifted to Otto S. Schairer, vice president, who revealed that the company had made no plans to design commercial television sets during 1936.

Succeeding acts showed an ensemble of dancing girls, the new streamlined train, 'Mercury," of the New York Central lines, and a presentation of fashion models by a Fifth Avenue dress shop.

The program was designed to show various types of broadcasting possible for television and included acts presented by Ed Wynn, showing opportunities for comedy, and broadcast by Graham McNamee that provided an illustration of what radio announcers would do when they were seen as well as heard.

Motion Pictures Transmitted

Concluding the program was a motion picture showing United States Army maneuvers, the film having been broadcast from the television transmitter and picked up by the receiver at Radio City.

Observers found the program interesting, but held that it did not equal the perfection of motion picture projection. The consensus was that until the clarity and dimension of television images was improved, the new broadcasts would be received in most homes only as a novelty.

Experimental Tests

Installation of a 10-kilowatt transmitter in the Empire State Building was announced by the Radio Corporation on June 29. The instrument is devoted to experimental work, with 100 field receiving stations located in the metropolitan area to test results of transmission. No commercial broadcasts have been made.

Signals of the powerful transmitter have been heard 90 miles away, which lead technicians to conclude that their broadcasts cover the entire area of metropolitan New York. When reproduced, the television images are seen on a screen of 5 by 7 inches, recording best in a semi-darkened room.

Ottawa Gives Relief Pay For Railroad Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Agreements between the Federal Government aand the two railways under which the latter undertake to employ 1000 men from "those now unemployed and receiving assistance from the Government," were recently tabled in the House of Commons.

While separate agreements were made they are identical in terms and being dated back to June 15 are now in force. Each states that the railway has agreed, at the request of the Government, to expand its program during the season of 1936, conditional upon the Government reimbursing the cost of wages paid to the men employed. Also it is agreed that the Government will loan to the company, upon request, "the amount necessary to defray the other expenditures for labor to which it will be put in preparation for and in connection with such work."

The Minister of Finance was authorized to reimburse each company up to $1,502,450 for wages paid the men, and also the Government must assume liability for compensation of workers arising out of injury.

The railways are required to pay the men the same rates of wages as it shall pay to its other extra-gang laborers in the particular district in which the work shall be performed, and shall make the same deductions for board and lodging and for bedding, if required, and for medical aid, as it makes from the wages of similar workers. The basic day shall be eight hours, with pay for overtime.

British Columbia Rail Project Gains Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Young men who were discontented and averse to work in National Defence Department road camps throughout British Columbia are showing a new spirit of enthusiasm in railway maintenance camps opened by the Federal Government.

In the road camps the men were allowed only 20 cents a day and their board since the whole program was designed to maintain single homeless men rather than to secure any large amount of work.

In the railway work they are paid 25 cents an hour and work 10 hours a day. While this rate is low, the eagerness of the men to work shows that they have always wanted to earn their living, according to provincial government unemployment relief officials.

About 1000 young men will be employed in railway work in British Columbia this summer, the provincial government understands, and already officials have been agreeably surprised at the work being accomplished.

Australia's Famous Clipper, the Tingira, At Journey's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Sydney ship breakers have taken delivery of the world-famed ocean flier of sailing ship days, the Tingira, and are rapidly tearing her into small pieces. Soon the vessel, once the pride of the Seven Seas, will be merely a hulk, and she will be only one of the many sea memories that belong to Port Jackson.

But in 1866 at Aberdeen, the vessel was named Sobraon. Fashioned to register 2131 tons, the Sobraon was the largest composite sailing ship to carry the Red Ensign of the British mercantile marine. It was originally intended to fit her out as a steamer. The timbers used in closing the opening for the propeller shaft are still in their places.

The only other teak-built clipper afloat today is the Cutty Sark, which was built at Dumbarton in 1869. If Captain Elmslie had driven the Sobraon as hard as Captain Woodget drove the Cutty Sark, the Sobraon might easily have heid the record for the fastest sailing-ship passage from London to Melbourne. For 25 years the ship did her work, making the round trip from London to Melbourne or Sydney once every year.

Treasury Drive Tightens Tax Net On Bootleggers

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—The Treasury Department has started a new drive to tighten up enforcement of liquor laws and increase alcoholic tax collections during the 1937 fiscal year just started.

Internal revenue officials disclosed last night that to draw the tax net tighter around bootleggers, moonshiners and other tax evaders and law violators, 185 additional investigators, inspectors and storekeeper gagers have been added to the present force of 4000 men.

Staff of 4500

More officers will be enlisted, officials said, until the Internal Revenue Bureau has 260 new inspectors, 125 storekeeper gagers, and 100 investigators, making a total enforcement staff of 4500 men.

The New York district, which was understaffed, was assigned 25 of the 80 new investigators. The others, plus 34 inspectors were scattered throughout the 15 revenue districts of the country.

The investigators are assigned the task of running down bootleggers and manufacturers of illicit liquor. They also must check all industrial alcohol production which might be diverted into illegal channels.

The added inspectors will make possible a more thorough check on all retail stores, looking over stocks to make sure all bottles have the proper revenue stamps.

Check On Distilleries

The 71 new storekeeper gagers have been assigned chiefly to Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and other whisky-producing regions, where they check the production of all liquor manufactured for tax purposes.

The internal revenue bureau has approximately 267 distilleries, 175 bonded warehouses, 800 wineries, 400 rectifying plants, 4300 manufacturers and dealers in industrial alcohol, and 6000 hospitals and laboratories that use alcohol, under its jurisdiction.

Scouts Plan Jamboree

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The national executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America yesterday set June 30 to July 9, 1937, for a Boy Scout jamboree to be held in Washington, D. C.

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Radio in Palestine and India Broadcasts in Many Tongues

Radio Comment

Radio is fast becoming as important a feature of modern life in other parts of the world as it is in America and Europe. Recent reports tell of considerable progress in Palestine and India.

In Palestine the number of broadcast receiving licenses was more than double during the year 1935, having risen from 5900 at the end of 1934 to over 12,000 in 1935. The 20 kw. transmitting station is at Ramallah, a village nine miles northwest of Jerusalem. Temporary studios have been installed in Jerusalem but these will eventually be housed in the same building as the new general post office.

A director of programs has been lent by the British Broadcasting Company in England and he has to assist him, subdirectors for the Arabic and Jewish parts of the programs and also for the Arabic and Jewish music.

One hundred selected villages are in course of being equipped with loudspeaker receivers which are installed as advantageously as possible from the point of communal recreation, education, dissemination of news, etc.

Temporarily, owing to the disorders in Palestine, difficulties are being experienced in the carrying out of these activities.

Broadcasting is being successfully used as a medium of rural uplift in the frontier villages of northern India and the Punjab, according to the report of the Indian Village Welfare Association. On the northwest frontier the Government has established a service in 14 villages and 35 sets have been installed in schools.

At first the program was limited to Pushtu, the language of Afghanistan and the frontier tribes, but transmissions in Urdu, which is generally understood all over India, and in English are now included. Listeners are said to come in hundreds for the daily hour's broadcast. The programs include agricultural and educational subjects and also Pathan music, while talks by a woman announcer are given each week for the purdah ladies.

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Meanwhile, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the National Association of Broadcasters, in the latest report of their joint research committee on radio, give a total of 22,869,000 radio-equipped homes in the United States. Of these 346,900 are in Massachusetts; 150,000 in Rhode Island; 72,400 in Vermont; 372,200 in Connecticut; 99,700 in New Hampshire; 2,993,100 in New York; 1,938,400 in Pennsylvania; 1,398,900 in California, with other states represented by figures generally in proportion to their population.

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The NBC Music Appreciation Hour, conducted by Dr. Walter Damrosch, will inaugurate its ninth consecutive season of weekly broadcasts on Friday, Oct. 2.

As a result of an extensive survey conducted by NBC during the past year, and prompted by thousands of requests to place the programs at a more convenient hour for schools in various parts of the country, a new time schedule has been arranged for the series. During the 1936-37 season, the Music Appreciation Hour will be heard over both Red and Blue networks from 2 to 3 p. m. (E. S. T.), instead of 11 a. m. (E. S. T.), the old schedule.

The progressive course, as in the past years, will consist of four series of concerts—A, B, C and D—graded to meet the requirements of different age levels. Series A and C, for Grades 3 and 4, and Grades 7, 8 and 9, respectively, will occupy the first half-hour of the broadcasts on alternate weeks. Series B and D, for Grades 5 and 6, and high schools and colleges, respectively, will be presented on alternate weeks during the concluding half-hour.

Also, as before, the instructors' manual and the student's notebooks will be available to schools and the general public at the cost of production and distribution. The manual, a general guide to teachers, prepared by Dr. Damrosch and Lawrence Abbott, will contain explanatory notes, thematic illustrations and biographical information on all four series of concerts.

The notebooks, one for each series, prepared by Charles H. Farnsworth and Lawrence Abbott, will contain tests, thematic illustrations, composers' portraits and blank pages for notes and clippings.

"I look forward to the next season of the NBC Music Appreciation Hour as one of the greatest opportunities to serve the listeners of our country with music of the masters," Dr. Damrosch said. "A great transformation has come about in these last eight years in the appreciation of music by the listening public.

"No one need underestimate today the desire for good music on the part of the American listener. The number of fine symphony programs offered each week this summer and the remarkable season just passed, is an evidence of not only approval, but also a demand for more serious music."

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Shortwave Programs

All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, July 12

Berlin—11 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJB, 19.7m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the Week; listeners' questions; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
London—6 p. m.—Beethoven Recital by Edward Isaacs (pianoforte). GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg. GSF 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Musical Program From London. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Recital of Popular Ballads by May Turtle (Canadian soprano). GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Music by a Reichswehr Band. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Winnipeg—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love"—Orchestra with soloists. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, July 13

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast, by Actors of Paris Odeon Theater. TPA3, 25.2 m, 11.88meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Travel Broadcast: A Trip in the Crimea. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Special program dedicated to the International Dx-ers Alliance of Bloomington, Ill. 2RO's Mail Bag. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—6 p. m.—Retransmission from Barcelona, news, music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87 meg.
London—6 p. m.—"The County of the Downs," aspects of the Sussex scene. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14 meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Schenectady—7 p. m.—Spanish program. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Famous musicians. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—7:45 p. m.—Venezuelan song contest. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10 p. m.—Recital of Irish songs. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg
Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lullaby Lagoon." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, July 14

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert relayed from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Shortwave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
London—6 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews from Soviet Capitol. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
Caracas—7:45 p. m.—Popular orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Romantic pieces for violin and piano by Dvořák. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Toronto—9:45 p. m.—Canadian press news. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:25 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," by Sir Frederick Whyte, K. C. S. I., LL. D. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Wednesday, July 15

Moscow—4 p. m.—Readings from "Stalin," by Henri Barbusse. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Concert by band of the Royal Metropolitan Police Force of Rome. Talk by Prof. A. de Masi. Piedmontese. Songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6 p. m.—"The Arcadian Follies." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14 meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Time signal; Watchtower program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Concert of light music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—10 p. m.—News in English. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Thursday, July 16

Paris—2:45 p. m.—Symphonic concert. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—Friedrich List—a German emigrant's fate. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6 p. m.—Presentation of new colors to the Brigade of Guards by His Majesty the King. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music, time signal, Uncle Gordon's program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"Seascapes," revue GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Berlin—10:45 p. m.—Greetings to listeners. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Vancouver—11:30 p. m.—"By the Sea," orchestra with soloist and male quartet. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, July 17

Moscow—4 p. m.—Answers to Children's Questions, "The Children's City." RNE, 25m, 12meg
Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg
Rome—6 p. m.—News bulletins in English. Selections of the opera, "I Quattro Rusteghi." "Rome's Midnight Voice." Old arias. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; time signal; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—Sports program. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"The Charm of a Voice." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10 p. m.—"Duet—By Accident." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg
Regina—12:45 a. m.—"On the Range"—old-time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, July 18

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical broadcast by actors of Comedie-Française. TPA, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
London—6:50 p. m.—"In England Now," by Stephen King-Hall. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; travel talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Woman's hour. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—The King's prize. Running Commentary on final stage of competition. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m 9.58meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—The sport week—Henry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

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Highway Boors on Parade

• • •

The Great Automotive Game

¶ On the golf course the self-convicted boor is the chap who pounds right through someone else's foursome; who replaces no divots; who neglects to shout "Fore!" Everybody knows how to place *him!*

¶ But change the course from a clipped meadow to a macadam highway and what a change comes over many an erstwhile decent sportsman!

The careful driver at the tee becomes, all too often, the careless and selfish driver at the wheel.

¶ And usually it isn't because he — or she — is naturally rude. More often it's because he — or she — has misunderstood the rules of the game. He would not think of calling himself a golfer until he not only learned how to play but how to behave on a course.

¶ But how many of his kind presume to use the highways without knowing how to behave thereon? How many automotive sportsmen need drilling in the rules of the road?

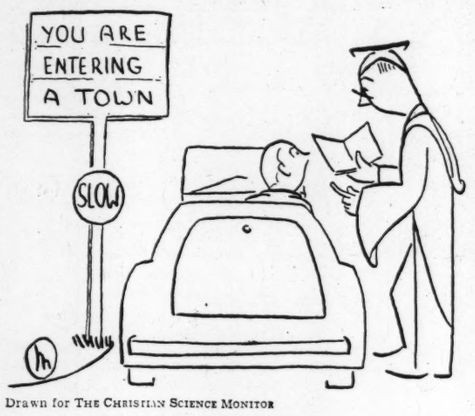
¶ Take that angle of driving called "saving." The unskilled and the unmannered both reveal themselves there. They both think that "saving" means speed. They confuse things. They'd rather save seconds than save lives, money or hard looks.

¶ So the lights flash, and they're off, weaving in and out of traffic, cutting off other drivers, clipping corners, dodging pedestrians, ignoring safety signs, and leaving a wake of bitter thoughts and words. They prove themselves boors of the highway; and no matter how cleverly they chisel seconds, they are unskilled.

¶ They prove they don't know the game. And gentlemen drivers watch their crude behavior and mentally tag them in the "thumbs down" category. They either do not know, or else they ignore, the statistics which show that the fundamental cause of most highway accidents is undue haste.

¶ So they make themselves as cordially disliked as do those selfish drones who poke along in the middle of the road at 20 miles an hour and set the stage for the accidents precipitated by impatient drivers who try to break the "deadlock," perhaps thereby adding to the total of 4100 children under 15 who were killed last year, of 1,090,000 persons injured, of $400,000,000 insurance paid out, of $2,000,000,000 economic loss.

¶ This is the high cost of saving seconds! The high cost of poor sportsmanship, of highway boorishness! The high cost of not learning the rule that on the highway, gentlemen and ladies never wager their own time against other people's lives and property.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Motorist Must Learn

[*Second of 12 Articles*]

Auto Fatalities Show Sharp Drop

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A downward trend in fatal automobile accidents for the first six months of this year compared to the same period last, was reported July 3 by the Commerce Department.

Reports from 86 principal cities showed that 408 fewer fatalities with 3729 fatalities in the first 26 weeks of this year as compared to 4137 in 1935.

New York City listed 395 fatalities for the first half of 1936, 99 under its 1935 toll of 494. Chicago with 322 this year was 48 under the 370 total last year. Los Angeles reported 219 fatalities for the first half of this year, one less than in 1935 while Detroit with 134 fatalities was 11 below its halfway total of 145 last year.

Philadelphia reported 122, one less than last year. The survey showed 55 cities with less fatalities, 24 with increases and seven unchanged.

Drought Aid Mapped On Long-Range Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

AAA aides, will have both emergency and long-range aspects. At present, it will concern chiefly four states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming—where the Department of Agriculture has designated 97 "emergency drought counties."

Hope for long-needed moisture in the drought region and a break in the record heat was advanced today by the weather bureau. "Possible scattered showers" in the Dakotas, northwest Minnesota and northwestern Nebraska were forecast with "somewhat cooler temperatures." There was no indication, however, of enough rain to change the drought situation materially.

South Gets Relief

Good rains during the past week noticeably improved conditions in the South, the bureau's report said.

Meanwhile the United States forest service appealed to the public to aid in the prevention of forest fires in wide areas where lack of rain has created serious danger.

The immediate need of caring for approximately 204,000 destitute families will be met by the following emergency measures:

1. Fifteen-dollar-a-week jobs on WPA projects consisting chiefly of well digging, erection of earth dams to conserve rain when it falls and construction of farm-to-market roads.

2. Subsistence loans and grants advanced through the regular channels of the Resettlement Administration.

3. Government aid to enable individual farmers to ship cattle to feeding grounds while retaining title for purposes of building up herds in the future.

4. Encouragement to farmers to harvest forage crops for feed by modification of AAA rules for benefit payments.

Farley Quits Cabinet On Leave of Absence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—James A. Farley stood above and beyond rules which govern other Democrats in politics today. President Roosevelt elevated him to a pedestal of exemption with announcement that Mr. Farley is going to take a leave of absence from his Cabinet post for the duration of the election campaign.

But, according to the arrangement as finally worked out with the President, Mr. Farley will continue to hold his title of Postmaster General of the United States, and will find its duties waiting for him after the votes are counted in November.

This was Mr. Roosevelt's final answer to those who have criticized him vigorously for breaking his own rule in the Farley case. Two years ago the President declared that Democratic national committeemen should not hold government jobs.

Lehman to Call Special Juries In Drive on Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 8—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman prepared today to impanel two special grand juries and to call two special terms of the Supreme Court to intensify the drive to free New York City from organized crime and industrial rackets—a campaign against antisocial forces that succeeded in placing Charles Lucania, leader of a $12,000,000 vice ring, and his principal aides, behind prison bars last month.

After conferring yesterday with Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey and Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook, in whose hands the antiracket drive has been placed, the Governor announced that he was satisfied with the prosecution of illegal forces under their direction.

"I asked Mr. Dewey and Judge McCook to come to Albany and report, to me regarding what has been done and what it is proposed to do in connection with the rackets and their prosecution," he said. "I have had a long talk with both. We went over the future situation together and discussed the presentment from the sitting grand jury, which reported the work too great to be carried on by only one grand jury and recommended in the first place, that the grand jury be relieved and that in place of one, I now convene two special terms of court and two special grand juries.

"In view of the fact that this grand jury has been sitting about six months and working about six hours a day, and in spite of that fact the work to a certain extent has backed up, I have decided, after consulting with Mr. Dewey and Judge McCook, to appoint two new grand juries and two judges, one to take the place of the present grand jury and the other to be additional, to relieve and supplement the work that has been carried on by the present grand jury.

Governor Lehman stressed in his statement that Mr. Dewey would continue as special prosecutor.

"Orders for these special terms of court and for the convening of these two grand juries will be issued as promptly as possible," he continued "I shall designate Judge McCook to preside over one and the other designation shall be announced as soon as I decide upon the judge.

"The present grand jury will continue until the new ones become effective."

Landon's Diplomacy Eases Threat of Jobless March

(Continued from Page 1)

sion to industrial, utility, farming, and labor groups which are represented as opposing contributory old-age benefits and unemployment compensation. It also brings the Kansas action in line with the implications of the Republican platform.

Drive to Limit Scope

An effort was made, on behalf of Kansas landowners and farmers who fear being taxed to support industrial unemployed, to limit taxation under the second amendment to the groups being benefited. This effort failed, thus increasing the probability that the second amendment may be defeated by Kansas voters.

Close confidants of Governor Landon represent him as preferring a single amendment, instead of two in which one can more easily be rejected. However, representatives of the Governor were active in drafting the two amendments yesterday, leading to the conclusion that he does not hold strong views either way.

Landon Gives Views

Governor's Landon's adherence to the ideal of social security was explained in his message to the Legislature, but more eloquently phrased in a statement which he delivered last night for the news reels. He said: "Social security in the end can only be built upon character and religion and industry, but in the meantime our natural humanity and the employment problem of a great industrial civilization requires the community, through its government, to protect those who by reason of age or other misfortune may have claims upon us.

"Flood and disaster lead us to build dikes and to take other means to protect us from a recurrence of the calamities we have known. We have passed through such a period, we know its effects upon individuals and the country as a whole. The thought behind social security is to create such a dike and other means as will protect us from a repetition of the troubles of the past years or minimize their effects.

Hopes for Enactment

"The Constitution of Kansas prevents our State from properly joining in this worthy effort. I hope that the present special session of our legislature will submit such amendments to that Constitution as will enable this State to join in securing all proper assistance to our people."

Both houses of the legislature went to work on the amendments, the lower House by 64 votes to 47 rejecting a Democratic proposal to enact social security laws at once, instead of waiting for constitutional amendments. The Democratic views were the same as those of the unemployed group. They maintain that no social security amendment is necessary at least for a large part of the program, since the State already receives some federal contributions toward that end.

Strict Party Vote

The vote, on strict party lines except for one Republican lawyer who voted with the Democrats because he said he had won a case in the state supreme court by using their arguments, revealed that the Landon leadership will have little trouble in pushing the amendments through as they please. Their margin is 13 votes in a senate of 44, and 24 votes in a house of 125.

Little of national importance emerged from this week's string of visitors thus far. Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, eastern manager for the Landon campaign, told the Governor yesterday he expected a Republican sweep in the East, extending to West Virginia and Maryland, and including Florida. But nobody expected Representative Martin, as a good politician, to say anything else. He said there was no need for Governor Landon to campaign in Maine before the election in September, which presumably puts off the Governor's New England swing until mid-autumn.

Budget Balancing

Arthur A. Ballantine of New York, Under Secretary of the Treasury in the Hoover Administration, outlined to Governor Landon how the federal budget could be balanced at present out of revenues. His view is that the greatly expanded revenues under present tax schedules are adequate to pay for normal expenditure of government and relief as well, if these normal expenditures are kept down to 1934 levels. Normal spending then was $3,400,000,000. Present revenues are about $5,500,000,000. The difference he claims would be adequate for all emergency needs.

Mr. Ballantine was a trusted aide of Ogden L. Mills, who has been a close Landon adviser for some months. He, and the other visitors, were shown the present draft of the Governor's acceptance speech, and asked for criticism of the passages in which they are experts. This all-important document is a major reason for the present visitations to Topeka.

Senator Warren W. Barbour, however, came to make a contact with Governor Landon and talk New Jersey politics. The Edge-Barbour faction now definitely has the inside track here, and Governor Harold Hoffman's group is distantly out of favor.

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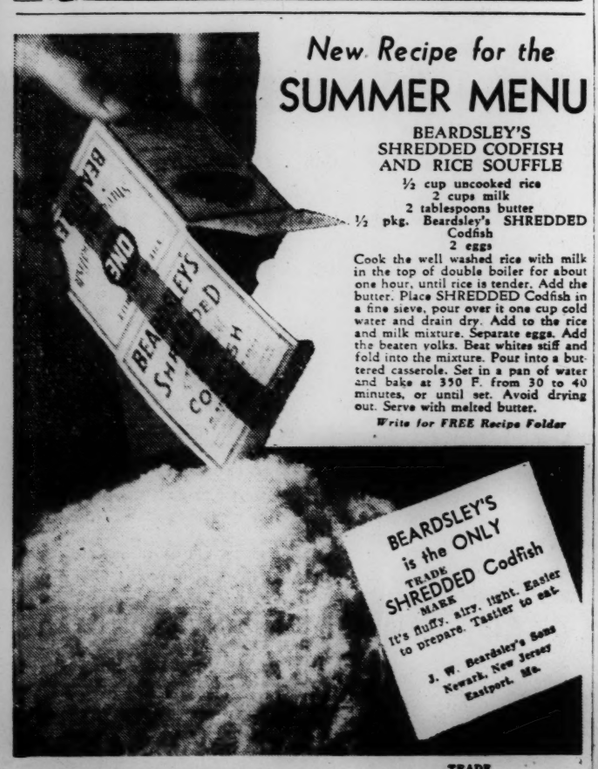
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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. More readily deciphered grams are the delight of novices, but for experts, very unsatisfactory.

2. Flat, Feat, Teat, Tent, Tint, Tine, Tire.

3. 58 Pieces.

4. Scared, Engine, Agenda, Ringer, Endest, Dearth.

5. If the "G" had done all the talking it might have said, "I'm a G in A T, I on" (Imagination)

Reds Pledge Economic Security For Willing Workers of Soviet; Atheism Continues Its Control

New Soviet Constitution
Last of Three Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The new Soviet draft constitution offers a direct challenge to other countries in those clauses describing the economic relations between the Soviet state and its citizens. While the constitution's guarantees of political freedom are not new, and in any case must be taken with several grains of Marxian salt, the guarantees of economic security are both original and challenging.

For the first time in history, an organic law here states that "work in the Soviet Union is the obligation of each citizen capable of working, according to the principle: 'He who does not work shall not eat.'" Having exacted this unique obligation from its citizens, the Soviet state in turn assumes the obligation to provide all its citizens with guaranteed work, leisure, security in old age and disability, as well as education.

A Challenge Examined

To workers in other countries, this may sound like a remarkably good bargain, and its mere statement is a challenge to all other governments. Working people everywhere are entitled to ask: "If the Soviet state, by confiscating all private ownership in the means of production and obligating all able-bodied citizens to work, can obtain such fine results, why should we not also adopt such a form of government?" Because of this challenge, it is important to study Soviet claims and achievements very closely.

It is necessary first of all to point out that the Soviet system was established only after a savage series of civil wars, during which large groups of the population were hounded and harried for years, thousands of persons were executed and millions were exiled by "administrative process," in some cases merely because of "social origin," in others because of sincere opposition to state policies.

Compared With U. S.

It is necessary to remember that the state, even under the new constitution, retains the right to employ millions of its people at forced labor, to exile political opponents without open trial, to deprive men and women of citizenship by labelling them "class enemies." One must also bear in mind that Soviet Russia is comparable only to the United States in natural resources and self-sufficiency, and that this country, just beginning to industrialize itself under its first vigorous government, is in the same economic position as the United States was 50 years ago.

The Soviet system will not meet a real test for many years to come.

Atheist State

The new Soviet draft constitution confirms Soviet Russia's status as the only modern atheist state.

Article 124 of the draft reads: "To ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the Soviet Union is separted from the state and the school from the church. Freedom to perform religious rites and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

Atheists are given a preferred position under this constitution. They are free to carry on anti-religious propaganda, whereas religious persons are not free to carry on religious propaganda. Churches also are not permitted to establish or maintain schools. The only right of religious persons is "to perform religious rites."

The constitution's restrictions upon religious freedom are strengthened by the fact that the entire state machinery is in the hands of avowed atheists; membership in the Communist Party, which exercises a political monopoly, is closed to any person professing religious belief.

Revival Seems Unlikely

The new constitution guards against the possibility of a religious revival in Soviet Russia.

But atheism has become a state creed in Soviet Russia. It is taught in every school, even in kindergartens, in all youth organizations, in official newspapers, journals, books, in lectures and over the radio. These means of expression are reserved for atheists and denied to religious organizations or persons.

Under the circumstances, it is surprising that many young people still attend church services. But Russia's rulers have repeatedly declared their determination to "abolish even the remnants of the religious instinct." The new constitution perpetuates favorable conditions to accomplish that purpose. It does not permit young people to receive religious instruction in public or private, while at the same time facilitating anti-religious propaganda. It paves the way for destruction of formal religion within a generation.

Becomes Agrarian State

So far as the state apparatus is concerned, the new draft constitution has converted Soviet Russia into an agrarian and "middle-class" state. The predominant position of the "proletariat"—industrial workers—has been abandoned.

The new draft grants equal suffrage to all citizens, "irrespective of race or nationality, religion, education and residential qualifications, social origin, property status and past activity." The only persons denied the right to vote and stand for election are those "mentally deficient and persons deprived of electoral rights by the courts."

However, under Russia's peculiar governmental system, the actual control of the state's machinery rests with the ruling Communist Party, whose position is unchanged by the new constitution. If the party leaders desire to retain the "dictatorship of the proletariat," they may do so by maintaining a permanent majority of industrial workers in the party membership.

Nucleus in Communism

In previous constitutions, the peculiar status of the Communist Party was not recognized or even mentioned. In the new draft, the party is finally acknowledged as the "leading nucleus of all organizations of the toilers, both public and state."

The peasant population of Russia, according to official figures, is 71 per cent of the total, and the "Soviet intelligentsia," or bureaucracy, composes at least another nine per cent. These two groups, described as "middle class" in other countries, therefore constitute about four fifths of the total population. Given equal suffrage, they are sure of a majority in the higher state organs.

The bureaucracy in Soviet Russia is larger than in any other country. State ownership of the "means of production"—land, mines, forests, factories, transport, banks — and state operation of wholesale and retail trade require a vast army of executives and experts as well as of minor employees. The state also trains and directly employs all professional workers—doctors, dentists, lawyers—and directly or indirectly all intellectuals—writers, journalists, artists, actors.

Collectives Continued

Even Communist theorists admit that differences exist between collective peasants and industrial workers. The latter work for wages in state-owned enterprises; they have nothing to sell but their labor. But collective peasants are permitted to sell in open markets the produce from their private strips of land, and their domestic animals, after paying taxes in kind to the state.

The new constitution perpetuates the rights not only of collective but of the remaining individual peasants and independent artisans.

Soviet society, as stabilized for an indefinite period in the new constitution, has become predominantly "middle class." Ambitious young people are already seeking to lift themselves out of the "proletariat" and peasantry into the ranks of the "Soviet intelligentsia," where material rewards and prestige have higher limits. The bureaucracy, reinforced by members of the professions and intellectual vocations, moves steadily toward a dominant position.

Home

Wide World

Edwin S. Cunningham
Maryville, Tenn., Man Has Retired After 38 Years in Consular Service

Consul Quits Job After 38 Years To See Own Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—In the Far East they call him Cunningham of Shanghai. Back in his home town of Maryville, in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains, near Knoxville, old friends call him "Edwin."

After 38 years in the United States Consular Service, during which he has served as consul in posts all over the world, Edwin S. Cunningham has retired.

He has come back to his old homestead, a rambling white two-story house, shaded by large oak trees. He could lean back in the comfortable chairs there and watch the world go by. But he won't. Now he intends to "see America." When he returned to Washington from China he bought a new car and started out. Already it registers nearly $10,000 miles. He toured Florida, came to East Tennessee, and will go north to Maine.

"It is a great pleasure for me to get acquainted with my own people and country," he said.

Since his return he has received a decoration from the Chinese Government. In a corner of his room, too, is a big silver plaque on which are engraved the names of many friends in the Far East.

For 16 years he has been Consul General at Shanghai. He was dean of consuls and as chairman of the joint commission had an important part in bringing to an end the "Shanghai incident."

Always there were world events at consular posts wherever he was assigned. First he went to Aden, Arabia. That was during the Spanish-American War and also the Boer War in South Africa.

His first official telegram from the Government was to the effect that Admiral Camara with a Spanish fleet had passed through the Suez Canal, presumably for the Philippine Islands. After war was declared and after Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, he was instructed to use his influence to prevent Admiral Camara from coaling at the entrance to the Red Sea. Admiral Camara, though, passed through the Suez Canal without calling at any port in the Red Sea and re-entered the Mediterranean, abandoning the trip to the Far East.

"And did you have a part in causing Admiral Camara to abandon the trip to the Far East?" he was asked.

Mr. Cunningham merely smiled. Being a diplomat there are certain things he cannot tell. But in diplomatic language, he did say:

"My first appeal to a British official received the most cordial reception and strongly indicated friendly relations existed between the United States and Great Britain."

From the sands of the desert, he went to the Land of the Midnight Sun in 1901. He became consul at Bergen, Norway. He attended the coronation of King Haakon.

Then he went to Durban, South Africa, and was consul at the time of the formation of the Union of South Africa.

Later he was transferred to Bombay, India. Then in 1912 to Singapore, where he was at the outbreak of the Word War.

In 1915 he went to Hangchow, China, and considers the four years spent there "excellent preparation for Shanghai," where he was transferred in 1919. Shanghai he regards as "the most cosmopolitan or international city in the Far East."

Citrine Would Give League Armed Force

By the Associated Press

London, July 8

ORGANIZED labor was called upon to support the League of Nations today by Sir Walter Citrine, secretary of the International Trades Union Congress.

"The League must have behind it an organized force which will enable it to carry out its decisions," Sir Walter said in the opening speech of the seventh trades union meeting.

"This does not mean uncontrolled expansion of national armaments, but rather an international agreement for pooling the armed resources of those nations which are intent on peace."

The labor official declared that Italian Fascism and National Socialism have "revealed themselves as lawless, aggressive imperialism which recognizes no right but the armed force it commands."

unusual role of defender of the British Foreign Minister.

Mr. de Valera announced that his Government could no longer support any League policy likely to lead to military action against Italy. This question of military action led him to discuss his country's position in Britain's defense plans. He made overtures for co-operation.

Admittedly he harped on the old theme of how much more easily the Irish Free State could reach agreements with Britain if it had the freedom of a republic. But his admission that the two countries have another band in common—namely defense—is regarded as a hopeful pointer to Anglo-Irish reconciliation.

In explaining his new attitude toward sanctions, Mr. de Valera said that until comparatively recently he had been of the opinion that coercive measures against Italy should be strengthened. If he had changed it was because he had now a fuller realization of the difficulties of moving along those lines with any real chance of success. He admitted the original obligation to support sanctions. But he contended that a new situation arose when hostilities were likely to break out as a result of trying to enforce sanctions.

"If the League wants to be reformed in the sense of making sanctions more certain with the possibility of economic sanctions developing into military sanctions," Mr. de Valera continued, "I certainly would not advise our people in the present condition to be a party to the League, because I am certain that when the time came to fulfill our obligations they would not, in fact, be fulfilled, because, ultimately, governments must depend upon the public opinion of their country in order to carry out properly the commitments they enter into.

"That is our position, and I am quite frank about it. I do not wish to press other people to do something which I know our own people would not do."

Blame had been laid on the shoulders of the British Government, Mr. de Valera continued, and particularly on the Foreign Secretary.

"I was at Geneva," he said, "and of this I am certain, that, so far as I have been able to get information to make this certain, it was not the fault of the British Foreign Secretary that successful measures were not taken."

Turning to defense, Mr. de Valera declared that Britain in her own interests would want to defend the Irish Free State if necessary. Therefore the two countries should cooperate in defense measures.

The President then gave an Irish twist to his statement by claiming that it was only when people were independent that they had any reason to co-operate with others for the maintenance of that independence, but if they had no independence they were inclined to think that a change of masters would be no great harm. But he added that there was a vast spring of good will in the I. F. S. which could be released immediately if the action which the British had taken in the past was revoked.

Independence Need Stressed by Irish

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement of Anglo-Irish differences has been started as a result of developments over sanctions.

The British Cabinet must have been glad of the support of Mr. de Valera who followed in the footsteps of Mr. Anthony Eden in an about-face on the question of enforcing sanctions. The President of the Free State was heard in the Dail in the

Ontario Fruit Crops Damaged by Varying Weather Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Varying temperature conditions and frost in the late spring have damaged the commercial fruit crops in Ontario, which are now rated as only average or below average on June 15, according to a recent report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The 1936 yields of apples, sour cherries, pears, plums, peaches, grapes and strawberriese are rated generally below average, with sweet cherries and raspberries only above average.

Early frost damage has resulted in a 25 per cent decrease in the strawberry yield, it is estimated, and the acreage is considerably less this year, but planting of new acreage is about normal.

Raspberries show prospect of an increased crop in southern and western Ontario and a decrease in eastern Ontario, with the average increase yield per acre placed at 10 per cent, and raspberries have an increased bearing acreage this year. Indications point to a very good crop of sweet cherries. Both plum and pear trees, in spite of a wonderful showing of bloom, set very light in Halton, Peel and Burlington areas. The grape crop was reduced an estimated 30 per cent by late frosts and severe hailstorms.

Production of apples will be quite light, with snow apples showing the poorest prospects, and the Spy and Stark getting the best ratings, and early varieties a little below average mark.

Italy Well Equipped In Optical Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The Italian National Exhibition of Optical Instruments, opened in Florence by the Duke of Pistoia, has satisfied the Italian people that Italy is well equipped in this field to meet her own requirements, independent of assistance from without.

The exhibition presented an elaborate collection of astronomical and microscopic instruments, lens and optical equipment for maritime and military use and for photographic and cinematic work.

Side by side with modern achievements were displayed works of their forerunners. These included ancient scientific treatises, documents and studies. There was a large drawing of the moon by Galileo Galilei, the details of which have been confirmed by modern photography.

Paper Industry in Tasmania Plans Big-Scale Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas. — Arrangements had been completed for the manufacture of wood pulp and paper at Burnie, on the northwest coast of Tasmania.

Important interests are behind the enterprise, backed by the group which established the zinc works at Risdon, near Hobart, which are among the largest in the world.

Capital of £3,000,000

The group includes such household names as North Broken Hill, Ltd., Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia, Ltd., Amalgamated Zinc (De Bavays) and Zinc Corporation, Ltd.

The nominal capital of the company is £3,000,000, and the work of construction is to begin in the second half of this year. Under the agreement with the Government the company is to extend not less than £200,000 on the erection of buildings this year. In construction work alone between 600 and 800 men will be employed.

Will Use Hardwoods

The first unit will manufacture 15,000 tons of paper annually, and 2000 horsepower current will be required from the Government's hydroelectric power mains, ultimately reaching double that quantity. It is hoped to supply not only Australian requirements, but to obtain a share in world trade.

Increased Government railway services have been arranged. The company will manufacture from Tasmania hardwoods paper known as fine printings, writings and typewritings. It is expected that announcement will soon be made of large-scale operations for the manufacture of newsprint from Tasmanian hardwood by another company which some years ago obtained important concessions from the Government by Act of Parliament.

Saskatchewan to Employ Transients on Road Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Hundreds of transients congregated in the cities of the Province will be given work on highway construction in Saskatchewan, government officials have announced.

The men are unable to leave the cities because Royal Canadian Mounted Police patrol the freight trains, enforcing a ban against illegal travel on the freight trains.

Nearly 1000 unemployed are doing railway maintenance work on railway lines in Saskatchewan. Relief camps in this Province will be closed by July 1, and the aged and infirm single men will be given transportation any place in the West.

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Good Hotels and Inns Everywhere
For maps and descriptive literature, write your home travel agency, Automobile Club, Chamber of Commerce, or Provincial Tourist Bureau, Québec City, Canada.

WHERE TO GO — WHAT TO SEE
Montréal, Hull and the Gatineau Valley, the Laurentians, the St. Maurice Valley, Charlevoix, Québec City, Laurentide National Park, Lac St. Jean and Chicoutimi, Eastern Townships, Gaspé and lower St. Lawrence, Abitibi and Témiscamingue.

COME by by by but be sure to COME to QUÉBEC
PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU
ROADS DEPARTMENT
QUÉBEC CANADA

U. S. Wins Verdict On Process Taxes

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 8 (AP)—Constitutionality of the New Deal Congressional edict that processors must be show a burden of loss to receive AAA processing tax refunds was upheld July 6 by Federal Judge David J. Davis.

This was the first federal court decision requiring that "burden" be shown, and was hailed in Washington by Government attorneys as an "important victory."

Judge Davis dismissed petitions of four Alabama textile companies seeking processing tax rebates amounting to $1,729,151. The joint plaintiffs contended two sections of the 1936 revenue law, requuiring refund applicants to prove they absorbed the processing tax, were unconstitutional in that they "imposed an impossible burden."

All the companies asked the refund as a result of the Supreme Court invalidation of the the old agricultural adjustment act.

Lobby Bill Hits Snag

BATON ROUGE, La., July 8 (AP)—Final enactment of the Louisiana legislative bill to put lobbyists in gaudy, striped uniforms with skull caps was slowed down July 6 when the House rejected Senate amendments to the measure, 68 to 10.

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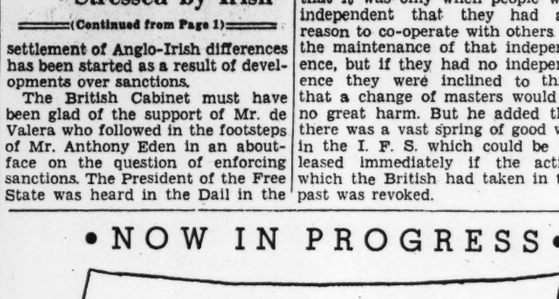

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Frocks, Hats and Beach Togs—With a Holiday Air

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Shopping for the Vacation Trip

Clothes for Boating, Bathing and Dances

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

HOLIDAY clothes! Next to selecting a wedding trousseau, is there anything more exciting than choosing the wardrobe for the summer holiday? Visions of sandy beaches, of mountains flecked with ever-changing shadows, of deep pine woods, of moonlight dances, of long, lazy afternoons on the soft cushions of an Indian canoe—these are only a few of the alluring pictures which flash across one's mind as one goes about the joyful business of selecting clothes for the long-anticipated summer holiday.

This year's summer shopping is sure to more than come up to one's expectations because of the gaiety and variety of the fabrics and models which have been created for country and seaside wear. The moderate cost of these, compared with those of former days when crepe-de-Chine and georgette were the prescribed materials for the summer frocks, adds to the enjoyment of the shopping expedition.

Cotton, linen, piqué, shantung, organdie and organza—plain or in gay, printed designs—these are the "headliners" of the summer fabric show. Crisp and summery, youthful and gay, and of infinite variety, what more can one ask for country and seashore clothes?

Pajamas for Yachting

The pajama has, at last, been "put in its proper place," namely, as a yachting costume. With its long, wide trousers, tailored shirt and warm, snug jacket, it is the most practical and appropriate costume for the sea trip. For beach and country walks, for golf, tennis and boating, shorts are the thing! Short shorts and long shorts, but principally (save for the very young and slim) the latter. Reaching just to the knees, these are often in the form of a divided skirt, sometimes pleated so that it has the appearance of a Scotch kilt—modest and oh, so comfortable! Though linen is the favorite material, piqué, Scotch gingham, shantung, jersey and other soft woolens are also used. Worth makes a striking costume of bright, light-weight, woolen plaid and I have seen an amusing costume of the gay Tyrolean material, which is so popular for blouses and summer evening gowns. This has pleated shorts and a bolero, in a design of little red and green flowers on a bright blue background, a gathered blouse of blue handkerchief linen and a big, blue linen hat.

Judging from the models which I have seen in the Paris dressmaking salons, the beaches will blaze with color this summer as never before. Shorts, beach-frocks, capes, hats and parasols of every hue, in plain, striped, plaided and flowered materials, even the one-piece bathing-suits come forth in bright blue, red, green and orange or in stripes of all these colors. Madame Alix, creator of picturesque attire, makes a unique beach wrap in the form of a full cape or cloak, which slips over the head and covers one from neck to ankles, in bright horizontal stripes of colored linen. For the head, Madame Alix takes a big circle of stiff, crinoline muslin, in white or a bright color, and ties a ribbon over it close around the head, leaving a wide, floppy brim all around which may be turned back off the face if one wishes.

Beach hats, by the way, give an added interest to the beach costume. Linen, piqué and cotton are the favorite materials—big brims and low crowns, untrimmed save for a band of ribbon. Mme. Schiaparelli, always original, makes a sunbonnet with a linen crown and a brim of bright red or blue cellophane, and if one desires more shade, one may carry one of her square-shaped parasols made of straw.

Beach Frocks

Beach frocks are of endless variety. One of the most amusing of the season's new ideas is shown by Mainbocher, who makes a knee-length pinafore of checked gingham, short-sleeved, with big patch pockets and a gingham belt across the front, and opening down the back, disclosing a glimpse of shorts and tailored blouse of the same Scotch gingham. This same designer has also trig beach coats, knee-length, in white or string-colored linen or shantung and also in printed piqué, double-breasted, and worn over shorts and shirt of the same material.

Sometimes the shorts and blouse are all in one piece, as, for example, a model designed by Heim, of brown linen with white dots, which has a plain, short-sleeved bodice and pleated, divided skirt, all in one, worn over a plain, brown jersey bathing suit. These beach costumes serve for the country, as well, for even a mountain resort has its swimming pool and "beach," in these days.

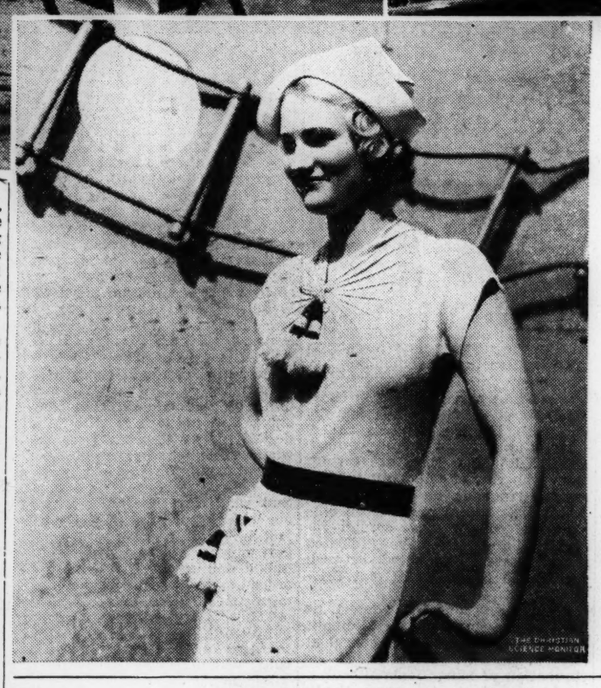
The afternoon frock is practically nonexistent in the holiday wardrobe, for the beach costume is worn from morning until the gong sounds for dinner. There are, of course, simple, one-piece summer frocks in linen, cotton, pique and shantung, which may be worn in place of the "shorts," as an "all-the-day-long" costume. Molyneux has several excellent models of this type. I remember one in particular which could also be worn over the bathing suit in place of shorts. This is in beige linen and consists of a plain, short-sleeved frock fastened all the way up the front with big brown buttons and an elbow-length cape, also buttoned down the front. The bodice has a rounded neckline at the front and is cut to the waist in a deep V at the back. A brown belt, a big linen hat with a brown band and brown sandals complete a costume in which one can be smart and well dressed for any hour of a summer's day.

Full-length coats, of modified Redingote style, in white piqué or linen and in string-colored shantung, either single or double-breasted, are a favorite wrap for day or evening and the short, fitted jacket in white linen or piqué is worn with a printed frock of the same material, or, vice versa, a printed jacket goes with a plain white frock.

Evening ensembles, as a rule, have the jacket and frock of the same material usually in a printed design. These summer evening gowns in cotton or linen are as simple as simple can be, the tight skirt just escaping the floor, the bodice, plain with a wide opening at the back and square at the front with shoulder-straps of the material. A bright belt of ciré satin or of black patent leather, with a big cluster of flowers carrying out the colors of the print, are its only decorations. A big, low-crowned hat with a ribbon tied around the crown and possibly a flower or two on the brim (the hat in the photograph, designed by Mme. Schiaparelli, with two big calla lilies is a striking example of modern flower-trimming) accompanies this costume for late afternoon festivities and there are fascinating little skull caps set at the back of the head amid a mass of curls which give the crowning glory to the evening frock.

Evening Gowns

For dressier occasions there are the most exquisite evening gowns in organdie, organza, chiffon, lace and tulle, all tiny ruffles and tucks and finest shirring, full in the skirt and tight in the bodice, with ruffles over the shoulders and a soft ribbon tied about the waist, all in the best tradition of the Paris dressmaking profession. Broderie Anglaise ("eyelet work," we call it) is a favorite material for this summer's evening gown and often for the coat as well. There is a model in the latest Patou collection, which consists of a long coat with puffed elbow sleeves of black broderie Anglaise and a frock of white embroidery. The latter has a full skirt with a wide hem of plain white muslin with wide tucks, a sleeveless bodice, high at the front and with a deep, oblong opening at the back, a belt of narrow pale green and blue ribbons, with a nosegay of forget-me-nots, and on the head is worn a tiny skull cap of forget-me-nots with a little bunch of pink roses at the top. Could anything be more youthful and summery than this?



Modele Depose, Paris; Kollar; Luizi Diaz

Upper Row: Left—Mme. Schiaparelli Uses White Crepe With Little Black Domino Dots for This Summer Frock, With Black Belt, Black Tulle Gloves and Black Hat as Accents. The Black Bangkok Hat Is Trimmed With Two Long-Stemmed White Calla Lilies and Big Green Leaves. Right—On Board a Yacht in the Harbor of Cannes Are These Two Wearing Costumes Designed by Captain Molyneux. The Heavy Gray Linen Pajama Suit Has Bright Red Suede Belt and China Buttons Decorated With Aces. Hat to Match. Right—Wrap-Around Beach Frock of Bright Printed Cotton Crepe. Underneath It Are Shorts and a Blouse of Maize-Colored Crepe. The Hat Is Maize Straw With a Black Ribbon. Below—Beach Frock in White Jersey, With Black Leather Belt and With Tassels and Pocket Embroidery in Green and White Worsted. From Bruyere

Summer Idyl for Tranquillity

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THEY are haying in our New England valley. From my garden on the hill my eyes have dwelt on each aspect of the scene. First there is the wind blowing the tall grass; and the slow horse, its driver seated on the mowing scythe, weaving back and forth across the lush meadow like a shuttle through a thick sea-colored warp. It is the further valley field that is being shorn. Daisies stand whitely in the one just beyond the tumbled-down stone wall; and tiny junipers with their deep roots have yet a day longer before they must begin again to send up miniature plumes, while the low clumps of sheep laurel and blueberry patches hugging the shady fringe of the wood are still keeping court with swift-growing bushes and small aspiring maples.

Does haying set you to dreaming? Is there any part of farm life more beautiful, more peaceful? Like an idyl it enters our consciousness, perfect—a picture knowing no haste, an activity whose essence is quiet.

* * *

Each evening of late as I minister to the garden I have seen the horse slowly weaving back and forth, while the sound of the mowing scythe now and then drifts toward me with a wanton breeze. They continue to work after sundown, so the dogs and I clamber over the stone wall in a new place, down by the meadow lark's nest to avoid startling with our swift, buoyant valley sweep, the farmer's faithful old mare.

But now we can cross the field quickly on carpets of prostrate stems—where for several weeks we have waded knee-deep and lately almost waist-deep just along the edge in the high fragrant, swiftly cooling grass, the dogs guessed at only by the vigorous waving of its plumed loveliness, in a sinuous line ahead.

Then came the evening where, half dried, the sweet smelling largess had been tossed together in loose heaps, and now today when I came home they were loading it mountainously on hay wagons, the patient team of dark horses awaiting like co-operative lilliputians the moment when they would draw their capacious load to distant barns.

On our daily walk we crossed the fields again, climbing over hedgerows, the dogs gay at a newly revealed, if less mysterious, progress, dashing gaily to start up birds and crickets, or romping joyously over the stiff, cropped stubble.

* * *

And as I have watched them loading the hay I became, in thought, a child again. Was there ever anything so deep, so fragrant, as sinking down on top of the load as it was ready to leave the field? The hired man had helped you up and you scarcely dared peer over the edge to the ground so thrillingly far below. On the slow way up from the lower meadow to the hay barn, you crept cautiously forward to the place beside the driver; and held the slack ends of the lines that were supposed to control wise, gentle Ned and good Old Tom.

Or was there anything more triumphant than your drive up the planked ramp into the barn—with you and the two men actually as high as the familiar hay loft itself—and with jolly old Shep wagging his greeting from the barn floor far below.

* * *

Yes, haying sets one to dreaming. There were two girls with rucksacks who tramped over Wisconsin hills. The hay was in sturdy stacks, acres of them—sweet and dry. That first night, supper was cooked beside a stream from which one could survey a huge orange moon rising beyond a distant wooded hill. Then after walking through the early evening, each chose as a back rest, a haystack, and for an unforgettable night, in an era when the Youth Movement was as yet unborn, they slept under a night sky in the intimacy of the fragrant hay. Under a wheeling Great Bear and flooded with white moonlight, they woke often to listen to the continuous rustle of little wild things scurrying in the grass. A wakeful night, from which each rose in a pink dawn deeply refreshed and reverent with wonder.

Tonight so many years later, the same moon came up again, again a huge orange ball, but from behind a wooded New England hill. The first crop of hay is safely stowed and I have found rest in contemplation of its symbol of tranquillity.

* * *

Perhaps you have worked hard this winter, been through much. Possibly your vacation has to come late. There are scenes in city and in country which, to contemplate, suggest quiet. A silhouette of black roofs and chimney pots against a pale gold sky has many times helped me, when city-fettered, to retire into soaring restful thoughts; children sailing fragile boats in some park pool; an old man, sitting in his cottage doorway, content and serene; a baby smiling up into one's face from the cushioned depths of a lovingly decked pram. It is good to seek out these scenes, and dwell with them in thought. In the midst of much rushing to and fro we are thus enabled to step off the crowded highroads, and into a quiet flower-bordered lane, where at a slower tempo we may at any moment reap the benefits of a brief holiday or vacation.

So it is that haying sets one to dreaming. Do cows and horses like daisies in their breakfast food, one wonders,—lovely wide-eyed daisies out of a poem? Perhaps even now, standing parallel in their stalls, they would confess that the hay has set them dreaming too—dreaming of daisy chains and the fresh young grass already, for a later crop, growing again under a midsummer moon.

Millicent Taylor

Bulgarian Village Life

Where Women Carry On Ancient Home Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

IN BULGARIAN village life the woman takes a share in providing food and clothing for the household. Indeed, it seems as if here were by far the larger share, for she must go with her husband to work in the fields—often starting in the early morning to walk a long distance from the village to the field. Then, when she comes back tired with the day's work she still must care for the home and children, cook, spin and weave the clothing for the family.

Only on Sundays can the village women ever be seen idle. Then they gather round the doorways in the evening to chat. The spindle for one day in the week is laid aside, for the people are strict observers of the Sabbath; and while the women gossip the young people dress in their holiday clothes and walk up and down the main street or gather in the central square for the "horo," a kind of chain dance which, with slight variation of steps, is popular all over Bulgaria.

Primitive Crafts

On week days you never see a woman with her hands empty. She carries the baby in a kind of apron bag on her back so as to leave her hands free, and if she is not carrying water or working in the field she is spinning, spinning, eternally spinning—as she stands by the door in the evening, as she walks after the cattle, as she watches her cooking pots. Spinning and beating, it seems, are her main occupations. What a lot of beating must be done in the extraction of raw materials from the soil: There is the linen, which must be pulled in the field, and afterwards beaten to soften the hard stalks, and then soaked in the river, before the thread can be separated from the stalk. Then there are the beans which must be beaten to separate them from the pod. And the maize or corn.

R. B. Evans
Village Women Preparing the Web for Weaving

R. B. Evans
The Children Fetch the Water in Iron Caldrons or in Wooden Bottles

What labor is involved before the corn meal can be used for bread or "burkada"! First, after the corn is carried home from the field, it must be husked, and parties of girls gather at every peasant home to husk corn, often working late into the night or till the early hours of the morning. In this work the men's part is only to shift the masses of corn stalks and to carry the sacks full of corncobs up to the roof terrace to dry in the sun. For the corn must be well dried, either in the oven or in the sunshine before it too is beaten out by hand and taken to the miller to be ground.

The food usually served at these husking parties is a dish of boiled corn meal larded with pig fat and eaten with a garniture of fat bacon, white cheese, or sugar occasionally. It is known as "burkada," "kuchamak," or "mamaliga" in different parts of the country. It is followed by several dishes of beans, potatoes, or sweet peppers, cooked with or without meat and eaten with slabs of home-baked bread cut from a large flat loaf as big as a small millstone. The food is set down in the middle of a cloth on the floor and the company sit around or squat, each with her own spoon, and eat out of the common dish.

Gay Traditions

These 'sedanka', or sitting parties, as the word may be translated, are gay with chatter and the girls sing at their work and laugh together, but the chief entertainment is provided by the youths of the village, who parade the streets with songs and music and visit any home where there are unmarried girls. The boys stand sheepishly in the background, unless invited to sit. They may make a few remarks to the girls, but for the most part they are silent. Youths also come to the spinning parties during the winter when the women and girls pass the dark evenings by spinning in company. These gatherings are sometimes called a 'puprelka', from the word 'preda' meaning to spin or to purr. As the whirring spindle makes a noise like the purring of a cat the same word is used for both.

Old System of Barter

The old system of barter is still in use in many places. Beans, the chief produce in some parts, are exchanged for grapes brought by traders with donkeys from farther south. "Oka za oka," they cry (the Turkish measure oka equals a little over two pounds). It sounds like the ancient law of Moses, "An eye for an eye," for the Bulgarian word for eye is oko, but it only means that you can buy your grapes for an equal measure of beans. The beans are also taken to the shop to be exchanged for the prime necessaries, such as matches and salt. Eggs, too, are used to take the place of money.

No girl of any family, rich or poor, would be considered ready for marriage if she did not know how to cook; and a girl is rated by the fineness of the pastry she can roll for the banitza, a kind of pie, made from very thinly rolled leaves of pastry, and filled with pumpkin, rice, or cheese. It is baked in a large flat dish, nearly two feet in circumference, and appears on all festive occasions.

R. BRIDGET EVANS

Reading Up on Dress Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

"YOU think too much about your clothes," many a high-school girl has been told. But in a school here the subject of clothes has sent the girls delving into library books and pushed back limited reading horizons.

Primitive man, the early Greeks, the court of Francis I and Louis XIV—all these have had a hand in molding clothes fashions through the centuries, the girls discovered. So has the motorcar, wars, sports, invention of artificial silks, and the modern factory that turns out ready-to-wears.

To find out just what influence these had on present day dress, girls in the class in costume design at the Flower Technical High School here started on a research expedition of their own. Libraries were scoured for books dealing with clothes, and each day some girl brought her discovery to class.

These individual findings were gone over at the beginning of each class period, and the rest of the time given to drawings of costumes which grew out of the discussions and readings.

Clothes aren't just mere decorations to these girls, but the result of intelligent thought down through the centuries added to the skill of expert designers.

With surprise and amusement it was learned that the first fashion book printed was for men at the court of Louis XIV.

In two months' time the Flower High School girls read the following books:

"The Eternal Masquerade," by H. D. Bradley.

"English Children's Costume," by Iris Brooke.

"Costume Design," by Anne R. Chuse.

"Elements of Costume Design," by Dawn and O'Leary.

"Costume of Colonial Time," by Alice Earle.

"Two Centuries of Costume in America," by Alice Morse Earle.

"Costumes of Mankind," by Lillian Eichler.

"Costume Throughout the Ages," by Mary Evans.

"Art and Ethics of Dress," by Eva Olney Farnsworth.

"Costuming a Play," by Grimball and Wells.

"The Folk Costume Book," by Francis Haire.

"English Costume of the Eighteenth Century," by James Laver.

"Historic Costume," by Katherine M. Lester.

"Peasant Costume in Europe," by Katherine Mann.

"Psychology of Dress," by Parsons.

"Study of Costume," by Elizabeth Sage.

"Bankside Costume Design," by Millicent Stone.

"Individuality and Clothes," by Margaret Story.

"Costume Design," by Ethel Traphagen.

"Stage Costuming," by Agnes Brooks Young.

"Student's Manual of Fashion Drawing," by Edith Young.

Typical Old Houses in Gabrovo, Central Bulgaria. Façades Overgrown With Vines, Roofs Covered With Stone Slates

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

The following are a few recipes which my family like:

Knickerbocker Pudding

Take the juice of
3 medium-size oranges and
1 lemon, and add
½ cup sugar. Stir well and pour into tray. Whip
1 pint heavy cream and add
¼ cup powdered sugar
⅔ cup nut meats; pour over fruit juice. Pack and freeze or put into electric ice box.

Sponge Cake

Cook
1¼ cups sugar and
1 cup water until it hairs well. Pour over
6 egg whites, beaten stiff. Beat until cool. Add
6 egg yolks, beaten stiff
½ teaspoon vanilla. Fold in
1 cup pastry flour sifted with
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
¼ teaspoon salt. Bake for one hour in an oven 320° F.

Maple Bisque

Heat
1 cup pure maple sirup. Add
4 egg yolks beaten. Cook until it coats the spoon. Strain and cool. Add
1 pint cream, whipped stiff
4 egg whites beaten. Pack and freeze or place in tray of electric ice box.

(Mrs.) J. S. G., Vermont.

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A Footnote on Caleb

SOME day, surely, it will be written. Perhaps even now one of those brisk old gentlemen one sees flitting about Beacon Hill, with vest-pocket batteries of pencils and a faded green bag bulging with papers and notebooks, is busily collecting material for it. At times you find him trudging up the marble steps at the Library, to browse among town histories, or contentedly reading old diaries at the Athenaeum; or, spectacles low upon his nose, poring over newspaper files in the antique hush that broods over Ashburton Place. Now and again, under the trimmed white mustache, his lips move in quiet satisfaction; he follows lines with a pointed forefinger and takes notes in neat script. Note by note the green bag grows pursy and prosperous; little by little the book nears completion.

And the title, of course, will be: "The Northeaster: Its Social, Political and Economic Impacts upon New England."

THAT IT WILL be a good and needed book is certain; considering its subject, it cannot be dry. And almost, as one thinks of it, one sees the chapters take form. There will be surely a historical survey; and, from Wood's New England's Prospect, from The Simple Cobbler, from Sam Sewall's diary and Thoreau and the mains'l size sheets of the Massachusetts Gazette, one sees the old gentleman gleaning notes. In another chapter we shall look for a direct link between the clipper ship era and the periodic frequency of the northeaster; there are certain speculations to be made upon this wind from the sea and the migration westward; and under the political notes there is surely much to be said, from Federalism and the Hartford Convention to the inevitable conjunction, in this present day, of our drenching, three-day rains from the sea and the appearance of querulous anti-Administration editorials in the Boston newspapers. A rich field, a fertile field and well-watered, this gleaned by the old gentleman with the green bag. For in the Northeaster, in this descent upon our New England hills and valleys of this cloud-laden wind from the gray Atlantic, lies the explanation of many of our peculiarities and a deal of our undoubted virtue.

TO MENTION BUT one thing, there is our climate. Just what part of our annual rainfall comes from the northeast is uncertain, though no doubt the old gentleman has at his fingertips the figure, reduced to the fourth decimal point. One thing is sure; let the northeaster remain at sea, tangling the green hair of mermaids and pattering its cool, wet fingers on the sleek backs of porpoises as they coast down the green slopes of the marching waves, and we would soon be another country. Our streams would shrink, little by little the parched brown would creep down from the high lands; soon there would be but scattered oases of green among the bare hills between the Hudson and the sea. One hesitates, here, between the thought of camels and palms and that of a return of the glacial sheet—for perhaps the northwest snows would linger later, would come earlier. But that we must leave to the old gentleman with the green bag.

Always, however, the northeasters come; never yet have they failed us. And, when they begin, we need no weathervane to tell us the set of the wind. There is a tang to the air, a flavor peculiar to New England, a texture that is individual. There is no rain, at first. But the roads are black, and cars climbing the curve of the hill road leave wet tracks behind them. The valley of Jaalam Town is now a place of mystery; yesterday it lay checkered by green fields and mowings and woodlots, a prosaic landscape drowsing under the wheeling sun; but now the thick growth along the old walls, the pasture elms, the scattering of oaks among the young growth, are all blue and strange and remote. The high maple tops bend westward, and there is no sky. There is now over all the valley, over all New England, a low ceiling; it has become an informal room in an old house, a room with a broad fireplace, dusky in the light that comes through the small-paned windows on the thick, gray summer-beam and the ceiling mellowed by candle smoke and the stray driftings of many wood fires. Overnight, we have gone back to something remote, to something primitive, and it is good for us.

WHERE SEA FOG ends and rains begin is difficult to tell, for it thickens so slowly that you scarcely know when the first drops come. At one moment against the dark shadows of the maples there swirl and drift the small, pearly drops of fog; when you next look, these have blended in ruled lines of rain. There is a small pattering on roofs, a steady dripping from eaves; the voice of the rain grows, and then slowly it dwindles, and you hear the eaves drip and drip again. And again there is the white drift of fog. Then slowly, steadily the drumming begins again, and again the drifting curtain of mist is caught into white lines. And there is about this slow gathering, about this steady, purposeful marching of the massed clouds, about this quiet beginning of the rain, a sense of authority and power. The northeaster means business, and is in no hurry.

And we New Englanders work now on tasks saved against a rainy day; a good time to paint blinds at the broad barn door, to oil harness, to catch up with the woodpile. Here, perhaps, may be the seed of our thrifty ways; and, now that you think of it, the Scotch and the Norman French, neither of them prodigal folk, have also their rains from the sea. And we have a feeling that the circle has drawn closer. Not only in Jaalam are we storm-bound. All down the coast the gray rain comes, and dwindles, and comes again; in the high passes the small streams find their lost voices; and all the inland valleys are thick with the white breath of the Atlantic. On the northern coast the headlands are black with rain, white with the foam of long, crashing seas, and in the wash of them the gulls dip and waver and hold carnival. Now the long beaches are rain-swept, and in the tidal marshes the grasses bend and flatten; small craft huddle in harbors while off-shore bell buoys send their voices inland. All the dunes darken, and the long arm of the Cape is steady under the ceaseless pounding of the sea. And as the rain comes and goes and comes again, and we work away at our rainy-day tasks, it is that that we hear, and not the rain—the long, ceaseless undertone of the sea, the voice of deep waters booming over all New England.

AND ALL THROUGH the next day, and the night, and the day after, the reverberant murmur continues, and the low clouds march softly overhead, and the rain swells and pauses. Jaalam is a changed town now; the green lawns thicken as we watch, the maple branches hang low, and the elms droop and the pines flatten. And on the third day, on going down for the evening mail, there would be small surprise in finding a Gloucesterman berthed on Pond Brook, nested dories gleaming wetly and her silver freight being forked ashore.

Then overnight it is gone. The wind swings northwest, and the sky is swept, and the pines on the Ridge are sharp against it. "No second Spring?" But there always is, in Jaalam, after a northeaster. Again there is the freshness of new green, and in the drenched, happy gardens the small seeds that lingered hesitantly through the weeks underground now show green crayoned lines against the dark blackboard of earth. New England is reborn with every northeaster; we have again drunk deep of the sea, and begin again and afresh.

BUT WE DO hope that the old gentleman with the green bag will not become classical—and we rather think that he will. To be sure, the Greeks had a name for it, but our northeaster isn't Euroclydon. For Euroclydon was a somewhat fierce and blustering sort of fellow, a dark-browed and puff-cheeked chap who came roaring down from the Euxine Sea to batter the cliffs of Skyros and shake all the ramparts of Olympus, to whip the dark sea and send the many-oared ships scudding to shelter. But our northeaster isn't even a distant relative. He's rather a Caleb sort of fellow, with a Down East twang to him and a certain looseness of gesture—a sea-going chap with big, tanned hands, and gray eyes, and a throaty bellow of a voice. Caleb's real business is off the Banks these days; but, when he comes ashore and thunders on the back door—the front door once, but that was before New England turned its house about to face the road—we give over everything else and make him welcome. We're glad to see him. And for three days or so we listen to his booming laugh, rumbling through the low-ceiled room, while we soak up the sea richness that he brought with him and scatters so prodigally. Then, of a fine morning, Caleb goes back to sea, and the house seems quiet.

But we're glad that he comes. For if he didn't, we would be different—and what a calamity that would be!

DANIEL CHASE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photo © L'Epi-Devolder, Brussels.

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN, *by Rogier van der Weyden: In the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, Berlin*

THE reign of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy (1419-1467), was a fruitful one for the Netherlands and especially for that portion in the south, now known as Belgium. Not only did Philip advance trade, but he was also a patron of art. Altar-pieces and portraits were commissioned by him and he appointed Jan van Eyck, one of Belgium's most celebrated artists, to be his court-painter. Such an illustrious example was sure to have followers. The elegant fashions of the court of Burgundy were adopted by the wealthy citizens, who also embellished their churches and houses in the same way as did the nobles and the court.

To a certain degree, trade made them independent and self-aware. Gradually the people discovered their own personality, and it is in the portraits painted by Jan van Eyck and Rogier van der Weyden that we find this best expressed.

Van der Weyden is still a rather problematic figure in the history of art. Is he identical with the Maître de Flémalle, who corresponds to Rogier de la Pasture, or not? Few facts of van der Weyden's life are known. One of the most important is that the magistracy of Brussels appointed him to the post of town-painter. The authorities apparently deemed no one worthy to become his successor, for on May 2, 1436, they ruled that, after the passing of the great master, no other should occupy his place; and it must be remembered that the magistracy of Brussels were art connoisseurs.

In his own day, as in our own times, Rogier's *oeuvres* were regarded as the apex of Flemish art. Magnificent altar-pieces, now in various museums, once embellished the churches. Rogier's work revealed him as a great portrait painter. A wonderful portrait of a woman, in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum in Berlin, represents the lady dressed in a dark garment trimmed with fur. She wears a carefully pinned headdress. Her hands are crossed. It is unusual for Rogier to paint a figure looking straight at the beholder and for this reason it has been suggested that this portrait represents the painter's wife, Elisabeth Goffaerts. Although the portrait is painted with the minutest care, there is nothing niggling about it. The bright eyes, the closed mouth and the round face, all forcefully betray something of the character of this woman, who appears quite in harmony with an age that deliberately shook itself free from tradition.

[This is the tenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

A Hiatus in Time

IF YOU would like to see a hiatus made visible, you should go to Iona.

It is a small island, three miles long by one and a half wide. As you stand on the deck of the steamer that brings you from Oban and casts anchor about three hundred yards from shore, you can take in Iona at a glance. A little concrete jetty stands out to sea, and behind it is the post office with its telegraph wires. Iona is famous for the mildness of its climate, and the white cart track running up from the shore flashes in the bright sunshine. The midges dance on the light breeze.

So far, everything is as modern as could be. You are in an atmosphere of stamps and letters and postal communications and telephone calls and steamers. The twentieth century is all about you. But everything is abruptly changed, once the landing has been made. The little road, on which no motorcar has ever been driven, soon bends to the right and passes diagonally up the side of a small mound. In doing so, without warning, without the slightest sign of gradual transition, it plunges back into the remotest history.

It was in Iona, in the year 563, that Christianity was introduced into the British Isles. It was then that Columba crossed over to it from Ireland with twelve companions. A religious house that he established was repeatedly destroyed by the Vikings; and the purser from the steamer, acting as guide, points out to you its ruins as you climb the little hill. The hill itself is surmounted by the twelfth-century Norman cathedral, in front of which is the celebrated St. Martin's Cross, now more than eleven hundred years old. It is said that from hereabouts you can look out on to more than three hundred islands, glittering in the emerald sea.

In many an English town, it is not uncommon to find old things and new closely juxtaposed. A modern cinema will jostle an ancient college, a garage will face on to a cathedral close. But the links between these places are easy to trace. The history of Oxford, of Winchester, of Cambridge, of York and London, is continuous down the ages, and memorials of this continuity are to be found in them. They do not stay in the searchlight of history for several centuries, then pass into a band of darkness, and re-emerge in modern days into renown and notice. But that is what Iona has done.

The visitor to this island will find many a reminder that Iona was an important place from the sixth century to the sixteenth, and he can see before him the signs of modern development. But of what was happening in Iona when William III came over to England, or whilst Pope was London's reigning poet, or whilst Napoleon was astonishing the world—of these things it is not easy to find a memorial. In Iona the link between the centuries seems to be missing. On that small, silver sanded island you come upon a hiatus in time.

Overcoming Age

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY, in the newspapers and magazines, there have been articles referring to the noticeably increasing longevity of mankind. Some writers envisage a time when the greater part of the population will be "middle-aged" or "elderly," and take a gloomy view of the future. They point out that this state of affairs will greatly increase the unemployment among the younger people because men and women generally are not now forced to give up their usual employment at so early an age as formerly was the custom. On the contrary, they continue to work with unimpaired vigor and with no thought of retiring or being superannuated.

Christian Scientists, however, do not feel that this increase of longevity is anything to be deprecated. Instead, they find that it is a direct confirmation of Mary Baker Eddy's words on pages 223 and 224 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore." In this passage the author traces the increase in longevity and the diminution of sinfulness directly to "the alterative effect of truth."

Most people would readily admit that the coming of the truth to the world could not bring with it any bad effects, and that longevity brought about by the fading out of harmful beliefs of all kinds from the thought of the world must be not a bad thing but a good thing. It may be allowed that it brings certain problems of readjustment in its train, but these can without any doubt be solved by the application of the same truth.

When both the older and the younger generation learn that in reality man's supply is not determined by material conditions, but that he is dependent upon Spirit, God, alone for all that is needful to his existence, then they will find that whatever economic problem is presented can be solved without hurt to anyone concerned. The young people will not think that the older people are in the way of their progress, and the older people will not think that the younger people are pushing them aside as useless and outmoded encumbrances.

Mrs. Eddy tells us (Miscellaneous Writings, Pref., p. ix), "There is an old age of the heart, and a youth that never grows old;" and she continues, "The fleeting freshness of youth, however, is not the evergreen of Soul; the coloring glory of perpetual bloom; the spiritual glow and grandeur of a consecrated life wherein dwelleth peace, sacred and sincere in trial or in triumph."

Christian Science teaches that the terms "youth" and "age" should not indicate immaturity and senility. In Science man is the image and likeness of the one eternal God, who declares, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending. . . which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty" (Revelation 1:8). As men realize this eternality of God and man, and that "man in Science is neither young nor old" (Science and Health, p. 244), they will see that there is no reason to yield to the fear of death or decrepitude, and they will gladly surrender their false beliefs of material youth and age to the reality of spiritual facts and the truth of being.

This realization that man has no material origin, but is the reflection of God, good, and therefore always spiritually perfect, removes the fear of helplessness and invalidism which is so often connected with the thought of old age. The fact is that these fears are groundless, and are being proved to be so daily. It is not necessary for men to lose any useful faculty, for all of Mind's faculties are eternal, and therefore cannot be lost. As the years pass, men should, and will, prove in ever-increasing numbers that experience brings only a greater sense of well-being, a firmer confidence in the power of God to regulate all the conditions of their earth life, and an increased love of spiritual things which results in the further elimination of evil desires and their consequences.

Those persons, therefore, who have been allowing themselves to contemplate their advancing years with fearfulness, and to think that each year as it passes can bring more of loss than of gain, should take courage and turn their thoughts to a more spiritual view of creation. They will find that as they learn more of God and His universe they will gain renewed vigor and health; they will live not only longer, but more happily and healthily and usefully.

It is indeed absurd to think that our existence and usefulness can be measured by the number of revolutions which the earth makes around the sun, when we consider that man is made in the image and likeness of God, who is without beginning or end. The Psalmist declares of God, "Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God," and goes on to say, "for a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night" (Psalms 90:2, 4). And Christ Jesus knew whereof he spoke when he said to the scornful Jews, "Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58).

The child of God cannot be unlike his Father. Since the Father is Spirit, the only source and creator, the offspring of Spirit must necessarily be spiritual, and so immune from decadence and decay.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

VENCIENDO LA VEJEZ

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

RECIENTEMENTE ha habido artículos en los periódicos y revistas refiriéndose al aumento tan notable de longevidad en los hombres en general. Algunos escritores prevén el tiempo cuando la mayor parte de la población será de edad mediana o avanzada, y miran hacia el futuro con gran pesimismo. Temen que el estado actual de cosas aumentará grandemente la falta de empleo entre la gente joven, en vista de que ahora no se fuerza a la gente de más edad a dejar sus puestos tan temprano como antes era la costumbre. Ellos, por lo contrario, continúan trabajando sin perder su vigor y sin el temor de ser jubilados.

Los Científicos Cristianos, por otra parte, no creen que este aumento de longevidad sea algo que se debiera menospreciar. Están convencidos, más bien, de que es una confirmación directa de las palabras de Mary Baker Eddy en las páginas 223 y 224 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), en donde escribe: "La longevidad está aumentando, y el poder del pecado está disminuyendo, porque el mundo siente el efecto alterativo de la verdad por cada poro." En este pasaje la autora atribuye el aumento de la longevidad y la disminución del pecado directamente al "efecto alterativo de la verdad."

La mayoría de la gente estará dispuesta a admitir que la venida de la verdad al mundo no podría acarrear ningún efecto malo, y que la longevidad producida por el desvanecimiento de las creencias erróneas de toda clase del pensamiento del mundo no debe de ser una cosa mala sino una cosa buena. Hay que admitir que trae consigo ciertos problemas de ajuste; pero estos, sin duda, pueden resolverse por la aplicación de la misma verdad.

Cuando tanto la generación más vieja como la más joven aprendan que en realidad el abastecimiento del hombre no depende de condiciones materiales, sino que el hombre sólo depende del Espíritu, de Dios, para todo lo que necesite para su existencia, entonces comprenderán que cualquiera que sea el problema económico que se presente, puede resolverse sin perjuicio para nadie que esté relacionado con él. Los jóvenes no pensarán que la gente de más edad son un obstáculo para su progreso; y la gente de edad más avanzada no pensará que los jóvenes les eliminan como cargas inútiles, o como algo que haya pasado de moda.

Mary Baker Eddy nos dice en la página ix de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Hay una vejez del corazón y una juventud que nunca envejece"; y luego continua: "Pero la frescura pasajera de la juventud no es la siempreviva del Alma; la gloria espléndida de un florecimiento perenne; el resplandor y la grandeza espiritual de una vida consagrada, en la cual mora la paz,—una paz sagrada y sincera tanto en las tribulaciones como en el triunfo."

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que las expresiones "juventud" y "vejez" no debieran indicar las calidades de inmaturo y de senil. En la Ciencia el hombre es la imagen y semejanza de Dios, el Dios único y eterno, que declara: "Yo soy el Alfa y la Omega, el Principio y el Fin, . . . el que es, y que era, y que ha de venir, el Todopoderoso" (EL APOCALIPSIS 1:8). A medida que los hombres comprendan esta eternidad de Dios y del hombre, y que "el hombre en la Ciencia no es ni joven ni viejo" (CIENCIA Y SALUD, p. 244), entenderán también que no hay razón para el temor, sea de muerte o de senectud, y abandonarán gozosamente sus creencias erróneas de juventud y vejez materiales, reemplazándolas por la realidad de los hechos espirituales y la verdad de la existencia.

Esta comprensión de que el hombre no tiene origen material, sino que es el reflejo de Dios, el bien, y por eso siempre espiritualmente perfecto, quita el temor a la enfermedad achacosa y a la inutilidad, tan facilmente ligadas con el pensamiento de la vejez. El hecho es que estos temores no tienen fundamento y que esto se ve demostrado todos los días. No es necesario que el hombre pierda ninguna de sus facultades, porque todas las facultades de la Mente divina son eternas, y por esto no pueden perderse. A medida que los años pasen, los hombres debieran probar y probarán cada vez más abundantemente, que la experiencia sólo trae consigo un sentido más perfecto de bienestar, una confianza más firme en el poder de Dios de ajustar aun todas las condiciones de su vida terrenal y un anhelo mayor por las cosas espirituales, lo cual resulta en la eliminación aún más completa de los deseos malos y sus consecuencias.

Las personas, por lo tanto, que se han permitido mirar sus años más avanzados con preocupación, pensando que cada año que pasa puede traer más pérdida que ganancia, debieran animarse y dirigir sus pensamientos a un concepto más espiritual de la creación. Encontrarán que a medida que aprendan más sobre Dios y Su universo, recobrarán su vigor y su salud; no solamente tendrán una vida más larga, sino también más feliz, más saludable y más provechosa.

Es realmente absurdo pensar que nuestra existencia y utilidad puede medirse por el número de vueltas que la tierra da alrededor del sol, si consideramos que el hombre es creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, el cual es sin principio y sin fin. El Salmista proclama hablando de Dios: "¡Antes que naciesen las montañas, o tú produjeras la tierra y el mundo, y desde la eternidad hasta la eternidad, tú eres Dios!"—y luego añade: "porque mil años son a tu vista como el día de ayer, que ya paso, y como una vigilia de la noche" (SALMOS 90:2, 4). Y Cristo Jesús sabía de qué estaba hablando, cuando dijo a los judíos desdeñosos: "Antes que Abraham naciera, yo soy" (SAN JUAN 8:58).

El hijo de Dios, no puede ser desigual a su Padre. Puesto que el Padre es el Espíritu, el único origen y el único creador, el hijo del Espíritu tiene que ser necesariamente espiritual, y de esta manera inmune contra la decadencia y la ruina.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Sign

FROST has a way with stones. When thaws are done
They will push up in places where we thought
A straight and steaming furrow could be run—
So the old battle must again be fought.
This year it was the same. And people said
That upper meadow might as well have stayed
A wilderness, but Jason shook his head
And set about its clearing, undismayed.

Nobody knew that he had had a sign—
Turned up a copper penny on whose face,
Tarnished and weather-worn, his eye could trace
The mintage mark of 1829.
And what it meant he wouldn't disallow—
That field could still be broken to the plow!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

My Garden Is Still

MY GARDEN is still,
Suspended, breathless with beauty,
In the night.
All about me the moon splashes softly
In clear saffron pools
And the wind walks languorously
Trailing sibilant murmurings in its wake.
Afar, a night-bird faintly ventures
A slender sliver of sound
And wings its way.
Overhead, the stars are pale and peaceful.
Here, in the garden, it is still—it is still—

ANNA BELLE CARROLL

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Nationals' Pitching Checks Americans

By Edwin Rumill

"Yes, sir. A good pitcher can always stop a good hitter," grinned jolly Charlie Grimm yesterday after his team of National Leaguers had pinned a 4-to-3 beating on the rival American Leaguers at National League Field, in baseball's fourth annual All-Star baseball game. "We proved it out there this afternoon, as most of you newspapermen predicted we would. Yes, sir. It was a great victory for our pitchers!"

These Grimm remarks, volunteered in the National League dressing room while the victorious team was shouting words of praise to Dizzy Dean, Carl Hubbell, Gabby Hartnett, Augie Galan aand other heroes of the occasion, just about tells the story of the triumph.

Power Fails

In three previous years, the "murderers' row" of the American League had overpowered the staggering pitching of the Nationals. In the first battle it was Babe Ruth's bat that played a major part. In the second, Joe Cronin, Earl Averill and Al Simmons combined to smash home a victory. Last year a homer by the heavy-muscled Jimmy Foxx accounted for the junior circuit's third straight triumph.

But yesterday, for once, the superior batting power of the American League failed to give a convincing demonstration. A lineup which included the most consistent fence-busters in the league, men like Charlie Gehringer, Joe Di Maggio, Lou Gehrig, Earl Averill, Goose Goslin and Jimmy Foxx, was silenced in all except one inning by the sensational curve-ball pitching of the fighting National Leaguers.

Leaders in this first senior circuit triumph were the Cardinals' Dizzy Dean, the Giants' Carl Hubbell and Chicago's Lon Warneke. Hurling during the first three innings, Dean side-armed the heavy-hitting favorites down without a hit or run, only nine batters facing him. He walked two batters, Appling in the first inning and Gehrig in the second, but the former was caught in a double play and the Yankee star was picked off the initial sack on a snap throw by Dizzy.

Hubbell Effective

Hubbell, who followed the Cardinal ace, was nearly as effective. He yielded only two hits in three frames, singles by Gehringer in the fourth and Radcliff in the sixth, but allowed no one to advance beyond second base.

Warneke's contribution was 2⅓ innings of great relief pitching, after the American Leaguers had threatened to tie the score with Curt Davis on the mound in the seventh. This rally against Davis was the only offensive display of the losers and produced a home run by Gehrig, his first hit in four All-Star engagements, and singles by Goslin, Foxx and Appling.

While Grimm's competent hurling staff was throttling down the power of rival batsmen, their team mates were giving an offensive show of their own. Led by Billy Herman, who collected two out of three, the National Leaguers pounded Bob Grove, Schoolboy Rowe and Mel Harder for nine hits. They scored twice while the Red Sox left-hander was working, and twice with the Schoolboy in the box. Harder pitched two innings of scoreless ball.

Galan Hits Homer

The Nationals broke the scoring ice in the second inning when Demaree singled to left, Hartnett tripled to deep right center on a ball that young Di Maggio misjudged, and Whitney sent a long fly to the outfield. Galan's home run off Rowe in the fifth, a drive which hit the flagpole in right field, and singles by Herman and Medwick, aided by Di Maggio's error, let in two more runs.

Despite the brilliant pitching of Dean, Hubbell and Warneke, and the timely hitting of their mates, however, that one scoring inning by the American Leaguers might have been enough to win the classic, if the Yankee's highly praised rookie, Joe Di Maggio, hadn't tightened up under All-Star pressure and fallen down on almost every chance he had.

In the second inning, the young Italian tried to make a shoe-string catch of Hartnett's low liner, but missed, giving Gabby a triple and the National Leaguers their first run. In the fifth he fumbled Herman's single long enough to let Billy take second base and later score on Medwick's single. Five times Di Maggio went to the plate with American League runners on the bases, but five times he failed to connect. A hit in the seventh would undoubtedly have won the game for his team, and one in the ninth would have tied the score.

Another disappointing part of the fourth annual game was the crowd, which was slightly more than 25,000. The grandstand was full, but wide open spaces showed in the pavilions and bleachers.

National League

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Galan, cf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Herman, 2b	3	1	2	2	2	4	0
Collins, 1b	2	0	0	0	9	1	0
Medwick, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree, rf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ott, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hartnett, c	4	1	1	3	7	0	0
Whitney, 3b	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Riggs, 3b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durocher, ss	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
J. Dean, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hubbell, p	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
Davis, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Warneke, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	4	9	14	27	11	0

American League

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Appling, ss	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Gehringer, 2b	3	0	2	3	2	1	0
Di Maggio, rf	5	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gehrig, 1b	2	1	1	4	7	0	0
Averill, cf	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Chapman, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
R. Ferrell, c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dickey, c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Radcliff, lf	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Goslin, lf	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Higgins, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Foxx, 3b	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Grove, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rowe, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harder, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Selkirk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Crosetti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	32	3	7	11	24	7	1

*Batted for Rowe in seventh.
†Batted for Harder in ninth.

National League ..... 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 x—4
American League .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3

Runs batted in—Hartnett, Whitney, Galan, Medwick, Gehrig, Appling (2), Two-base hit—Gehringer. Three-base hit—Hartnett. Home runs—Galan, Gehrig. Bases on balls—Off Dean 2, Hubbell 1, Davis 1, Warneke 3, Grove 2, Rowe 1. Struck out—By Dean 3, Hubbell 2, Warneke 2, Grove 2, Rowe 2, Harder 2. Double plays—Whitney to Herman to Collins, Higgins to Gehringer to Gehrig. Passed ball—Hartnett. Hits—Off Dean, 0 in 3 innings; off Hubbell, 2 in 3; off Davis, 4 in two-thirds; off Warneke, 1 in 2 1-3; off Grove, 2 in 3; off Rowe, 4 in 3; off Harder, 2 in 2. Winning pitcher—Dean. Losing pitcher—Grove. Umpires—Reardon, Summers, Stewart, Kolls. Time—2h.

Gehrig's Home Run Ball for Souvenir

By the Associated Press

Manchester, N. H., July 8

A ONE-YEAR-OLD boy became owner last night of the baseball Lou Gehrig whacked into the right-field bleachers in the major-league all-star game in Boston.

Ferdinand Bournival of Manchester grabbed the ball as it landed.

He gave it to his son on the latter's first anniversary and said he planned to have Gehrig autograph it on the latter's next appearance in Boston.

Ketcham Again Sails Draco to First Place

SAYVILLE, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Edward Ketcham Jr. sailed the Draco to a second straight victory in the Atlantic Coast elimination series to select the eastern contender in the Olympic trials for international star class yachts yesterday. The victory, by a one-minute margin over Geoffrey Clarke's San Souci of the Sandy Bay (Mass.) fleet, gave Ketcham an 18-14 lead over the second-place yacht.

A number of protests resulting from the start and the report of one of the official observers that Mist, Landon Thorne Jr.'s Great South Bay entry had fouled the windward mark left the point scoring uncertain with a possibility of several changes if the committee should allow the protests.

The other entries, in the order of their finish, were: Mist, finishing third; Perseverance, C. Rollins, Western Long Island Sound; C. U. Later, J. Cutter, Moriches Bay; Jay, Stanley Ogilvy, Western Long Island Sound; Arrow, J. Morris, Delaware River; Altair, W. W. Steuck, Eastern Long Island Sound; and Valiant, D. Steere, Nantucket Sound.

A British Hope

© Fox

Sydney C. Wooderson

Clark Hodder's Par-Smashing 68 Leads the Field

Play in the Massachusetts amateur golf tournament today was noticeably improved with scores dropping all the way. Where, at the conclusion yesterday, 168 was the estimated figure to qualify, today it appears that 165 would be the "under-wire" figure.

Clark Hodder of Weston turned in a par-smashing 68 this afternoon to lead the qualifiers with a 36-hole score of 148, five strokes ahead of Allan Ellis, The Country Club, who today added a 73 to his 80 of yesterday for a 36-hole total of 153. Hodder had an 80 yesterday. Today he was under par on six holes and over par on two. His card compared with par:

Par, out	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	—36
Hodder, out	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	—35
Par, in	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	—36—72
Hodder, in	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	—33—68

Willie Turnesa of Wachusett turned in another 71 for a two-round total of 142, but his score will not count toward the medal, according to an official ruling. The scores:

Clark Hodder, Weston	80	68	148
Allan Ellis, The Country	80	73	153
Frank Craven, Charles River	80	74	154
Raymond Deston, Commonwealth	75	79	154
F. T. Plaelzer Jr., The Country	85	73	158
John L. Grady, United Shoe	83	87	160
Joe Kerce, Sandy Burr	78	82	160
W. R. Sides, Wellesley	82	78	160
W. H. Donnelly Jr., Sandy Burr	82	81	163
Fred Hannon, Wollaston	80	83	163
Charles Berthel, Bellevue	83	80	163
Albert Richards, United Shoe	83	82	165
Joseph Batchelder, Salem	83	82	165
E. L. Gates Jr., Brae Burn	84	81	165
Charles E. Mason, The Country	86	81	167
John Corcoran, Trapelo	84	84	168
James Martin, Segreganset	83	85	168
F. B. Turner, Brae Burn	83	85	168
Charles Gallagher, Wollaston	87	82	169
John Bushell, Winchester	85	85	170
Fred Crocker, Kittansett	86	85	171
F. J. Warren, Brae Burn	86	85	171
Joseph Looney, Arlmont	89	86	175
Robert Anderson, Needham	87	89	176
John English, Plymouth	85	91	176

All-Star Game Pickups

By the Associated Press

Charlie Grimm promised he'd send the American Leaguers away from the Beehive bowlegged, and he did. . . Too bad young Joe Di Maggio had to flop along with the attendance. . . . And all this while some hard-hearted Beantown fans were going around referring to the Red Sox as the Red Flops. . . . Judge Landis showed up in a brand new hat. . . . Jimmie Foxx (don't forget that extra x) fooled some of the American Leaguers with a flat curve in batting practice. . . . That may have been the tip-off on what was coming.

Casey Stengel was dashing around checking to see if Van Mungo was still here. . . . "I was afraid he might have jumped the team," said Casey. . . . "I wonder why all those fellows who've been trying to buy Van don't think enough of him to start him?" . . Lou Gehrig's face was red when Dizzy Dean plucked him off first. . . . "You fellows should do your sleeping at night," hollered the great man as Columbia Lou began the long march back to the dugout. . . . Lou's homer in the seventh was his first hit in four all-star games. . . But it gives him an average of a single per game. Everybody missed Pepper Martin, the life of any baseball party.

* * *

One of the reasons the crowd was the smallest ever was because Boston fans have been hearing for a week the game was a sellout . . . The Associated Press wired out a nifty picture of Dizzy showing Joe Di Maggio how he tosses his famous curve . . . "Don't you hit that today, Joe," advised Dizzy . . . P. S.: Joe didn't . . . Dizzy almost called his shots, at that . . He promised that if Gehrig, Di Maggio or any of the American League sluggers so much as got a foul off him, he'd eat it . . . Well, some of the boys licked him for a tip or so, but nobody got the ball out of the infield during the three innings Dean operated.

* * *

Baseball men are calling Judge W. G. Bramham, minor league tsar, and Joe Carr, his promotion man, "the touchdown twins" for their fine work in bringing the minors out of the doldrums . . . Owner Tom Yawkey took time out between autographing score cards to inform all and sundry that Joe Cronin's job is safe for next year . . . Ditto Eddie Collins's . . . One of the Boston papers has been putting the blast on the boys . . . Boston scribes say the millionaire Sox owner frequently disguises himself in a gym shirt and munches peanuts in the bleachers with the boys who pay the freight.

* * *

Sam Breadon and Branch Rickey, president and vice-president of the Cards, had a double cause for celebration . . . Monday night thieves visited their hotel room and robbed them of more than $600 . . . Yesterday the hotel promptly made good the loss . . . Big Lon Warneke blushed like a schoolgal when Leo Durocher kissed him after the final putout . . . Umpire Summers proved some of the Umps do keep their eye on the ball by nonchalantly reaching out and catching a pitch that bounded off Gabby Hartnett's mitt, in the eighth.

Official Olympic Flag On Its Way to Berlin

LOS ANGELES, July 8 (AP)—The official flag of the Olympic Games, freshly pressed after four years of storage, was started on its journey today from Los Angeles, scene of the tenth Olympiad to Berlin, city of the eleventh international show.

In formal ceremonies at City Hall, Mayor Frank Shaw was to place the colorful, five-ring emblem in the care of William May Garland of Los Angeles, senior member of the American Olympic committee. As Los Angeles' official representative, Garland will turn the flag over to the Mayor of Berlin at the close of the 1936 games.

Locked in a metal case in the city treasury vault, the flag was slightly wrinkled. With a special police guard, it was taken to a pressing shop and ironed out.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	51	23	.689
Detroit	41	33	.554
Boston	42	34	.553
Washington	40	35	.533
Cleveland	39	37	.513
Chicago	35	38	.479
Philadelphia	24	48	.333
St. Louis	23	47	.329

Results July 7

No games scheduled.

The Olympic Games of 1936

No. 3—The 1500-Meter Champion?

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For the Olympic 1500-meter running championship at the Berlin Games next August, Britain has a man who must be considered a likely winner. That man is Sydney C. Wooderson, of Blackheath Harriers. There is not much of him—only 115 pounds—but he has a long, raking stride, and with it he can cover a mile round the track faster than any other Britisher, past or present. He proved this when he brought the British mile record down to 4m. 10.8s. at Chelmsford, June 20. Among the competitors on that occasion were Jerry Cornes and R. H. Thomas, two former mile champions of the English Amateur Athletic Association.

Now, Albert G. Hill, Wooderson's trainer (himself the Olympic champion for 800 and 1500 meters in 1920) has for some while held the view that his young protege could shatter the British mile record whenever he cared to make the attempt. And the meet on June 20, Hill felt, was a suitable opportunity to see how true that supposition was.

The track at Chelmsford, I should add, was a grass one and it was not quite symmetrical. The difference between this particular circuit and a perfect oval cinder track, translated into terms of running time, was considered by those who investigated the matter to be two seconds per mile. So it would seem that Wooderson's return was the equivalent of something not much more than a couple of seconds outside the world's record for the distance (4.-6.7.) by Glenn V. Cunningham, the American star.

"Start at Great Pace"

When the starter's gun was fired, Wooderson went off at a great pace to avoid being boxed at the first bend. But after that he was content to follow the pace set by his friend, R. Henderson. This was a fast pace, as you can see from the time returned for the first lap—60.4s. Next time round, Henderson gradually drew Wooderson out, and when the pacemaker completed his job, half a mile had been covered in 2m. 4.4s.

From that point onward, because nobody could stay with him, Wooderson was obliged to make his own running. At the end of three laps, for which his time was 3m. 8·8s., he was 20 yards ahead of the rest of the runners and was going like a fire-engine. The crowd, informed that the British record trembled in the balance, cheered and cheered again as Wooderson sped round the track for the fourth and last time and thrust his chest through the tape without showing any signs of exhaustion. The new time, 4m. 10.8s., represents an improvement by 1.2s. on the British record set up at Oxford four years ago by J. E. Lovelock, the New Zealand ace, and equalled in Scotland last year by Robert Graham.

Wooderson's potentialities were first revealed to the general public in 1934 when he gave Lovelock and Cornes a great deal to think about in the mile at the British Empire Games on the White City track, London. Since then he has been carefully "nursed" by the astute Albert Hill, who has imparted to Wooderson much of his own strategical ability and has brought him to the peak of his form just at the right time to make a bid for an Olympic crown.

Want Him to Race Lovelock

In Britain we have been looking forward to seeing Wooderson up against Jack Lovelock this season. Last year, when Lovelock's name was on everybody's lips as the result of his victory in "The Mile of The Century" at Princeton, U. S. A., against Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke and company, Wooderson was training quietly for the mile championship of the English Amateur Athletic Association.

For this race Lovelock entered on his return from the States, and it was considered a foregone conclusion that the celebrated New Zealander would win. But to the amazement of the crowd, Wooderson, showing excellent judgment in deferring his final spurt until the right moment, put in a tremendous finish that carried him first to the tape.

As if to prove that this were no flash in the pan, he did the same thing again later in the season during a specially arranged race at Glasgow. "Oh, yes," said the critics, "But Lovelock is stale. Just wait until next season." Well, next season is with us, and up to the time of writing we were still waiting, as Lovelock and Wooderson had not come into opposition. Lovelock's track preparation has been retarded somewhat by the call of examinations and Wooderson has been devoting nearly all his time to careful training under the care of Albert Hill.

There is scant justification, however, for regarding Jack Lovelock as an exploded force. Plenty of people think that he will win the Olympic 1500-meter championship, and they were well pleased with the form he showed early in June in the Kinnaird Trophy meeting, virtually the English inter-club championship. He was running for Achilles Club, composed of past and present Oxford and Cambridge athletes, in the 3 miles—a distance then more suitable for his training schedule than the mile.

Although he was not perfectly fit, by any means, his beautiful easy action kept him with the leaders until the last lap. Then, finding he had plenty of power in reserve, he let himself go and covered the last quarter-mile in less than 60 seconds, to win in 14m. 20.2s. This was a record for the meeting, the previous best being 14m. 24.6s., returned as long ago as 1923.

It is part of Lovelock's policy, when training for the mile, to run three-mile races for the sake of gaining stamina and half-miles for the sake of gaining speed. He has been doing that this year. With a view to running 1500 meters at his very fastest during the Berlin Olympic Games of 1936.

All-Star Records

By the Associated Press

FRANK FRISCH, field general of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Charlie Gehringer, second baseman for the world championship Detroit Tigers, are the stars of stars in baseball's All-Star games.

Frisch, playing only in the first two of the inter-major league contests, and Gehringer, veteran of all four games, today held eight out of 12 leaderships on offense. The leaders:

Hitting—Frisch, St. Louis, .571; Gehringer, Detroit, and Foxx, Boston, .500.

Most hits—Al Simmons, Detroit, and Gehringer six each; Foxx, 5; Frisch and Bill Terry, Giants, 4.

Most at bats—Simmons, 13; Joe Cronin, Boston, and Gehringer 12.

Two-base hits—Simmons 3; Gehringer 2.

Three-base hits—Averill, Cleveland; Chapman, Washington; Hemsley, St. Louis Americans; Warneke and Hartnett, Chicago Cubs, 1.

Home runs—Frisch 2; Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, New York; Joe Medwick, St. Louis Cards, and Augie Galan, Cubs, 1.

Total bases—Frisch 10; Simmons and Foxx 9; Genringer 8.

Bases on balls—Gehringer 8; Gehrig 6.

Strikeouts—Gehrig 5; Foxx 4.

Sacrifice hits—R. Ferrell, Boston, 1.

Stolen bases—Gehringer 2.

Pitching—Gomez, New York, won 2, lost 0. Best pitching record, Mel Harder, Cleveland, two runs, two hits in 10 innings.

Varhoff Vaults Way Into Salary Rise

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, July 8

GEORGE VAROFF, San Francisco's pole vaulting janitor who risked loss of his job to compete in the National A. A. U senior championships at Princeton last week end, leaped into a $100 bonus and a salary increase along with his world record of 14ft. 6½in.

Varoff's boss telegraphed him his job is being held open at higher pay. Tenants and fellow employees of the building where he works airmailed him a $100 check to pay expenses.

Olympic Fund Grows; $10,000 Since Week End

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The Olympic situation which had officials worried two days ago, seems to be straightening itself out, although members of the American Olympic Committee have not yet found any reason for discontinuing appeals for contributions to send America's athletes to the Berlin Games.

Since Sunday some $10,000 in contributions has been received, including $2500 from a New York committee which has promised to collect at least $10,000, Gustavus T. Kirby, A. O. C., treasurer, announced last night.

Several special contributions have been received for expenses of special athletes, and the advance sale for the final track and field tryouts at Randall's Island has been booming.

Some $4500 worth of tickets were sold yesterday, bringing the total advance sale to about $16,000. That put enough in the coffers to assure a full track team of three men for each event to Europe and a surplus is expected to help out the other squads.

A fund also was offered to send Kathlyn Kelley, South Carolina high jumper who was named as an alternate on the women's track squad, along with her teammates.

Anonymous donors heard tales of a girl who had pawned her engagement ring to provide her own expense money and a boy whose parents had taken money set aside for his college expenses for next year and offered to contribute the necessary sums.

Nearly 300 athletes preparing to take part in the final track and field trials Saturday and Sunday worked out at various fields, while city officials took steps to correct the few defects in the stadium track, runways and field event circles discovered in Monday's first test.

Some of the competitors trained at Princeton, N. J., while others used the Columbia, New York University and New York Athletic Club fields.

All Present Marks In for Beating By Swimming Stars

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Coach Bob Kiphuth visualized yesterday a busy time for the keeper of the Olympic swimming records, predicting that all of the present marks would get a "terrific beating."

The Yale swimming mentor, who is coaching his fourth United States Olympic squad of natators, pictured the coming battle at Berlin for water honors as one between the American and Japanese teams.

"There's no question but what every record on the books will be slashed—not by tenths, but by many seconds," said the veteran Kiphuth, who has turned out a flock of undefeated tank teams at Yale.

"The swimming world will undoubtedly be amazed at the terrific beating all the Olympic records will get."

Kiphuth said the American squad has an "excellent chance" of turning the tables on the Japanese this year.

"This is the best all-around team the United States ever put in the field," he said. "Its morale is excellent and all the boys are looking forward to Berlin since the staggering defeat of America in Los Angeles by Japan in the last Olympics. Whether they will be good enough to beat the Japanese is what is going to give zest to the swimming championships in Berlin."

About two scores of swimming stars from throughout the United States have been training under Kiphuth in the Yale pool for the past three weeks. They will leave today for the final Olympic tryouts at Providence, R. I.

The American squad finally selected sails for Europe next week.

Edith Estabrooks Wins Medal

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—Edith Estabrooks, 15-year-old Dubuque (Iowa) sophomore, knocked two strokes off women's par and came within one stroke of the course record, held by Glenna Collett Vare, yesterday to take medalist honors in the qualifying round of the western girls' junior golf tournament at Oakland Hills. The youngster, who won the Iowa women's state championship last year, went around the tricky course in 77. She was straight off the tee and sank a number of sensational putts.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	46	28	.622
Chicago	43	27	.614
Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
Cincinnati	38	33	.535
New York	39	34	.534
Boston	34	41	.453
Philadelphia	27	46	.370
Brooklyn	24	50	.324

Results July 7

No games scheduled.

G-Men Question Mead In Bremer Kidnaping

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings announced today that federal agents were questioning William Elmer Mead, described as an "international 'confidence man'" in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

Mr. Cummings said Mead was arrested by special agents in Omaha, July 8.

Arrest orders went out after the federal bureau checked his mutilated fingerprints a year ago. Mead, who had been arrested in Northampton, Mass., on a minor automobile charge, had jumped bail before the bureau could order his detention. Local police did not recognize him, but his identity was found through fingerprints here.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Mead "has maintained a highly efficient system of criminal contacts throughout the United States," has operated in foreign countries, and "was the confidant" of Louis Piquett, Chicago lawyer, convicted of harboring a Dillinger gangster.

He added that mutilation of Mead's finger print was performed by the same doctors who performed facial and fingerprint operations on John Dillinger and Homer van Meter.

M. G. A. Ruling Against Turnesa

A STATEMENT issued this afternoon by Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, officially ruled Willie Turnesa, Holy Cross student, out of possible medal honors in the state golf tourney at the Charles River C. C.

Because of his announced intention of withdrawing from match play, M. G. A. officials automatically ruled against his possession of the 1936 medal.

Program Will Keep Jesse Owens Busy In Olympic Finals

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Final announcement of the order of events for the two-day program of the United States Olympic team final tryouts at Randall's Island, Saturday and Sunday, will keep Jesse Owens, the Ohio State star, very busy both days. Starting with a trial heat in the 100 meter at 2:55, Saturday, he will then compete the semi-finals, if successful, at 3:50, and then in the finals, scheduled for 5:15. Then, at 5:50, he will make his complete bid for the honors in the running broad jump, to complete the day. On Sunday, he will begin at 2:15 in the trial heats for the 200 meters, with the semifinals at 3:10, and the finals at 4:30.

While there are more finals on Sunday, practically all of the stars will appear both days. The hammer-throw field, after finishing its task on the first day, will move almost bodily to the shot-put final on the next, while there will be qualifying throws, on Saturday, with the javelin, shot and discus, with six surviving for the finals the following day. Only the high jump, pole vault and hop, step and jump will be unrepresented on the first day.

In the track events, both hurdles, at 110 meters and 400 meters, will be brought up to the finals on Saturday, as will the 400 meter run, with trial heats and semifinals. There will be heats in the 800-meter, and 1500-meter runs, and the 3000-meter steeplechase, on Saturday, but the entire performance in the 5000-meter run, in which Donald Lash will make his bid, will be held on Sunday.

Competition on Saturday will start at 2:20, with the trials for the javelin throw, with the pole vault, and high jump inaugurating the proceedings on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

Parker Opens Defense

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 8 (AP)—Frankie Parker, hope of the Host Club, successfully opened the defense of his title in the fourth annual invitation net tournament of the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club today, breezing through his first round opponent, Jack Del Valle of Kollywood, Calif., without the loss of a game. Top seeded in the tourney which he has won for three straight years, Parker chalked up his 6—0, 6—0 triumph with ease to lead the seeded list into the second round.

Captain Raguse First

LUCERNE, July 8 (AP)—Capt. Carl Raguse of the United States Olympic equestrian team, rode Dakota to first place in the prix du pilote yesterday. The American horseman won the 12-obstacle race in 1m. 3-16s. after a faultless performance. He far outclassed Captain Mettler of Switzerland on Dermitor, and Lieutenant Benoit of France on Trevoux, both of whom had four faults.

Cambridge Cricketers Win

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Cambridge defeated Oxford by 8 wickets in the annual inter-varsity cricket match concluded today. Cambridge compiled innings of 422 runs for 9 wickets, declared, and 17 for 2, while Oxford's totals were 209 and 139.

Bears Sign Michaels

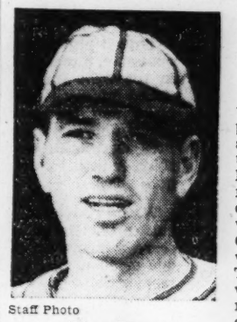
CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Eddie Michaels, captain and guard of the Villanova College footbal lteam last fall, signed a contract yesterday with the Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League. He is the second new guard to be signed by the Bears, Danny Fortmann of Colgate having been acquired a few weeks ago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

National All-Stars Shine Brightest

AS THE National League is celebrating its sixtieth anniversary this year, it was altogether fitting and proper that the all-star players representing that major baseball league should take the occasion yesterday to present to the organization its first victory over the American League all-stars in the four games which the leagues have played together. That the victory should have been won in Boston, one of the two cities which have maintained teams in the league ever since it was started, was all the more fitting. And now that the senior organization has at last broken the ice, we may look for a more even distribution of victories in the years to come.



Staff Photo

Dizzy Dean

Pitching Tells Story

As is so often the case, the pitching was what really told the story. Excluding the pitchers, the American League players had a batting average of .338 as against .309 for the Nationals; but in the all-star game the Nationals batted for .290 and the Americans for .218. So far as fielding went, the only error was charged up to the Americans. As was only to be expected, Dizzy Dean and Carl Hubbell were the best of the pitchers, with Dean giving a masterful exhibition. The rule makers certainly took a wise course when they limited a pitcher to three innings, as the way Dean retired the Americans began to get monotonous. Only nine men were credited with going to bat in his three innings. Hubbell came next, with 12 men facing him and only two hitting safely; while Warneke did a splendid piece of work as relief pitcher allowing only one hit in two-and-one-third innings. Harder of Cleveland was the most effective of the American boxmen.

Gehrig and Di Maggio

Lou Gehrig, who went to bat no less than nine times in the three previous games without getting a hit, showed that perseverance is sure to be rewarded when he ended his batting drought on his third appearance at the plate yesterday by smashing a home run into the right field stands, the longest hit of the game. By playing in this game Di Maggio became the first rookie ever to get into one of these contests and it proved to be a hard afternoon for him. Charged with one error in the field, he came to bat five times and every time he was in a difficult spot. The first time he hit into a double play, and the last time he hit an easy fly to Herman to end the game with Gehringer on second, two out and one run needed to tie the score. But there are other all-star games coming and I venture to predict that Di Maggio will do his full share toward winning a game or two for his side.

Attendance Below Expectations

Considering the quality of the players in the game, the cause for which it was held and the ideal conditions under which it was played, the attendance was very disappointing. Every one of the reserved seats was sold, but there were plenty of vacant places in the first and third-base sections, as well as in the outfield bleachers. It was generally predicted that there would be a capacity house of 42,000 on hand, but the figures fell short some 15,000. I attribute this to the fact that the public was given to believe that all the unreserved tickets would be taken up early in the morning, so many who would have been glad to see the game did not try to get into the park. Whatever the cause, it was a game which deserved to be played to a capacity house.

Allison and Stratford Defeated in Holland

NOORDWIJK, Holland, July 8 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., American champion, and Gerald Stratford of San Francisco, were eliminated today in the second round of the international Dutch tennis championships.

Allison dropped a five-set decision to Joop Knottenbelt, 6—1, 1—6, 6—0, 4—6, 6—4, after defeating Jan Van Olst, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, in the first round yesterday.

Stratford fell before Tom Hughan, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. The Californian won his opening match from Gerard Leembruggen at 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

However, American victories were scored by John Van Ryn and Mrs. Van Ryn of Philadelphia. Van Ryn vanquished Guy Van Zuylen, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0, while his wife conquered Mrs. Marie Joncquiere, 7—6, 6—2.

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Business and Industry

Cotton Prices Up $2.50 Bale as Acreage Gains Only 9.8 P. C.

Commerce and Finance

Wide Variation In Power Costs Shown by Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wide variation in the cost of distribution of electricity were found to exist in different parts of the United States, as shown in a survey of 22 private and municipal electric utilities systems made by the Federal Power Commission. The summary, which was prepared under congressional resolution and presidential order, showed costs per customer per year under $10 in some cities in the East and nearly $30 in the Far West.

Concerning various phases of the cost of power distribution, the report said:

"Of the 19 systems in which urban costs were determined, seven were in cities of more than 10,000 population —Los Angeles, Washington, Seattle, Portland, Ore., and Tacoma. Twelve were in smaller communities, ranging from Lansing, Mich., with 82,786 population, to Lewisburg, Penna., with 3308 population. Eight of the utilities are in Pacific coast states and the remaining 11 in the eastern part of the country.

Lowest in Lewisburg, Penna.

"The lowest distribution system investment per customer, $45.18, is found at Lewisburg, Penna., and next lowest, $48.27, at Springfield, Ill., followed by Superior, Wis., $50. The highest, $117.99, is that of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company at Seattle, which, owing to competitive conditions, has built a distribution system covering the entire city area, with sufficient capacity to supply almost all residential customers within reach of their lines, although they serve less than one-fourth of the total.

"Excluding competitive systems, the highest investment per customer, $96.72, is found in Washington, D. C., where nearly two-thirds of the customers (64 per cent) are supplied from underground lines, and where the underground investment is considerably increased by the duplication of facilities through the existence of both direct current and alternating current distribution systems.

"Combining fixed charges on the investment per customer with the taxes and operating costs per customer gives the annual cost of distribution in dollars per customer per year. The lowest costs (using for simplicity 6 per cent return figure) were $9.92 at Springfield, Ill.; $9.95 at Lewisburg, Pa.; $11.56 at Lansing, Mich., and $12.89 at Tacoma. The highest found were $29.12 on the competitive Puget Sound Power and Light Company system at Seattle; $22.85 on the competitive Northwestern Electric Company system at Portland, Ore.; $22.65 at Manchester, Conn., and $21 at Hershey, Pa.

Operating Costs Vary Widely

"Investment per customer varies from a low figure of $102.58 on the exclusively overhead system at Bristol, Tenn., to a high figure of $1,303.36 at Hershey, where nearly two thirds of the entire investment allocated to commercial customers is in an underground system installed as a "city beautiful" measure rather than as a result of congested conditions. The next highest investment per customer $706.66, is found in Seattle, on the system of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company.

"Total annual operating costs per customer range from a minimum of $8.09 in Nashua, New Hampshire, to a maximum of $50.31 on the Hershey system. Excluding Hershey, the next highest is $43.93 per customer per year on the Puget Sound's Seattle system.

"Total annual cost of distribution per commercial customer (based on 6 per cent return) ranges from $23.37 at Nashua to $125.97 on the Puget Sound's Seattle system, though non-typical Hershey's system is highest with $176.86.

"Total operating costs vary from a low of $26.95 at Superior, Wis., which is entirely overhead, to a high of $178.87 on the combined overhead and underground system at Greenfield, Mass.

"The total cost of distribution to industrial customers (fixed charges at 6 per cent plus operating expenses) ranges from $89.90 at Los Angeles to $634.35 at Greenfield, where fixed charges on a high investment are combined with high operating costs."

Sees Big Increase In Newspaper 'Ads'

SEATTLE (AP)—A tremendous increase in national newspaper advertising during the next six months was foreseen at the annual convention of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association.

Leslie M. Barton, New York City, expressed the opinion business men would put more money into newspaper advertising "rather than give it to the Government under the new tax bill."

"Advertising particularly within the building industries, will exceed anything we have ever known," Mr. Barton said in a prepared address.

He praised newspaper advertising as "more effective than any other medium."

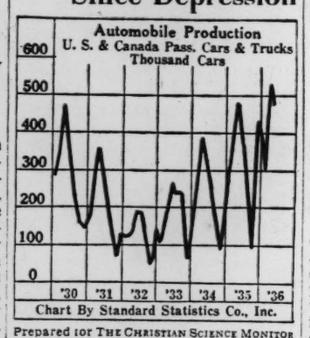
Average Raw Sugar Price Best in 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first six months of 1936 the average price for Cuban raw sugar delivered at New York, excluding the duty, was 2.66 cents a pound. This compares with 2.19 cents a pound for the corresponding period last year, an increase of .47 cent a pound or 21 per cent. This average price for 1936 is, according to Lamborn's Statistical Department, the highest in eight years, or since 1927, when the six months' average was 3.047 cents a pound.

The average price for refined sugar, net cash at New York, during the first six months of 1936, was 4.75 a pound compared with 4.65 cents a pound during the corresponding period of 1935.

Auto Output Best Since Depression



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AUTOMOBILE production in the first half of the year was the highest of any first half since the beginning of the depression.

New car stocks have been reduced considerably since the early spring, while used car inventories are reported to have shown a declining trend for about two months.

The summer will witness a sharp curtailment in factory operations, as manufacturers prepare to change over to the next series cars, but July is likely to show a comparatively moderate reduction, compared with the total of 435,000 cars and trucks estimated as having been built in the United States and Canada in June.

Stock Speculation A Vital Necessity, Says Charles Gay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, proclaimed here last night the right of a speculator to equal treatment with an investor, before the tenth annual meeting of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, and invited the Securities and Exchange Commission to consider this right.

Mr. Gay declared that the benefits of speculation to the market were greater than the evils, when expressing his opinion of the recent report of the SEC to Congress recommending with other restrictions that brokers be prohibited from floor trading.

Many Problems Involved

"We must not lose sight of the larger aspects of the service of the Exchange," he said, "in our efforts and determination to stamp out controllable abuses.

"I would be less than candid if I failed to admit that there are evils of speculation which naturally creep into a frictionless market. We must, however, be on our guard lest in our zeal to protect the few we shackle a great and necessary agency."

He suggested that any attempt to legislate certain types of trading out of the exchanges would only shift the world market in securities which is now in New York elsewhere, to London, Amsterdam, Paris.

Charles H. Meyer, attorney and author of a treatise on stock exchange law, declared at a round table that "without speculation security markets as now organized could not exist at all. The judicious speculator by his activities does not cause loss either to himself or to the investor. In a progressive nation such as ours, enhancement in the value of national wealth and the resultant long-term increase in security values is sufficient to provide a profit for the speculator without subjecting the investor to loss. The injudicious speculator, on the other hand, by unbalancing the market, may cause loss to himself and to the investor as well.

Hits Control

"Should speculation by Exchange members be prohibited," said Mr. Meyer, "the usefulness of the market might be greatly jeopardised. If judicious speculation is economically beneficial, and injudicious speculation economically harmful, it would be better to leave speculation in the hands of professional rather than to entrust it to an amateur public. This is particularly so because losses by the professional, whose financial resources are usually substantial, result in less social disturbance than losses by the amateur.

"Purchases and sales by true investors are too infrequent," stated Mr. Meyer, "to establish a market in which buyers and sellers are present at all times. Moreover, there is rarely a time when immediate investment demand is approximately equal to immediate investment supply. Accordingly, if speculators were forbidden to enter the market there would be many times when a prospective buyer would find no seller, or a prospective seller no buyer. Our security markets as now constituted have eliminated immobility or illiquidity to a degree which is almost unbelievable and which is unduplicated in any other field of enterprise."

Bank and Insurance Stocks

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	45⅛	47	First, N Y	1960	2000
City	39⅜	42	Manh'tt'n	28⅜	30⅜
Com'ercial	180	190	Public	43	46
Fifth Av	960	1000	Trade Bank	155	....

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62⅞	65	Guaranty	310	320
Banca C I	105	120	Irving	15⅜	17
Bk N Y&T	498	510	Kings Co	1680	1720
Bronx	7½	9	Law Tle&G	1½	2
Brooklyn	121	123	Lawyers	49	53
Cen Hanvr.	125	127	M'factur'rs	47½	49
Chemical	59	61½	New York	126	128¼
Empire	23	25	Title Guar	9¾	11¾
Fulton	27	32	Unit States	1820	1850

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	45⅛	47	Merchants	395	410
Nt Shwmt	28⅛	30	Second Nat	134	140

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	165	170	Harris T&S	380	400
First Nat	267	275	Northern Tr	800	830

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	53	55	Home	35¾	37½
Am Allnce	25¾	27½	Nor River	24⅝	26½
Gt American	29	31	Spgfld Fire	139	144
Hartford	73½	75½	U S Fire	51¼	53

Rise in Cotton Acreage Is Small, And Prices Jump

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Reporting an increase in cotton planting for all states except Florida, the Federal Crop Reporting Board estimates the area in cultivation July 1 at 30,621,000 acres.

This was an increase of 9.8 per cent above the 27,888,000 acres on July 1 last year, but was 26.1 per cent under the average for the five years 1928-32. Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1934, totaled 27,860,000, in 1933 it was 40,248,000 and the average from 1928 to 1932 was 41,424,000.

The greatest increase was reported west of the Mississippi River. An increase of 12 per cent was shown for Texas, largest producing state, and 14 per cent for Arkansas. Increases east of the river ranged from 3 to 9 per cent.

The largest proportional increases were reported for the irrigated areas of the far West, California showing an expansion of 68 per cent, Arizona 24 per cent and New Mexico 18 per cent above last year.

The federal board will make its first estimate on production this year on August 8.

Above 13-Cent Level

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Cotton futures spurted about $2.50 a bale on the New York Cotton Exchange today when trading was resumed following publication of the season's first official acreage report.

Brokers said the acreage report was unexpectedly small and reported heavy trade and speculative buying. The advance met selling, but this was well absorbed.

The burst of demand lifted the July delivery to the 13-cents-a-pound mark and new crop months above the 12-cent level.

It was the first time cotton had been around 13 cents since September, 1934.

Government Liquidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Liquidation of its cotton futures contracts was completed yesterday by the cotton producers' pool, a Federal agency. Thus the Government is out of the contract cotton market for the first time since 1930 when the old Federal Farm Loan Board started to aid cotton by operating in the futures market.

On Aug. 7, last year the start of the current season, the pool held more than 1,600,000 bales of cotton, of which 900,000 were in futures.

In May, when the pool began the liquidation of its May holdings of some 200,000 bales, the price was around 10¼ cents a pound.

The World's Business

Two Lessons of the Drought—Crop Control Impossible—But Agriculture a National Problem

By H. B. E.

IT IS not yet determinable whether the present drought will be as serious as the one in 1934, but the occurrence has already endorsed two points which have been emphasized in this column:

(1) It is impossible for any bureaucracy, no matter how expert in agriculture, no matter how omniscient, to control crops, as is still the lingering view of the New Dealers.

(2) Agriculture in the United States has become a national problem, as the New Dealers have contended.

It was the AAA's objective to put agriculture on a par with industry. This was to be helped by Government control of agricultural outturn in the same way as industry controls its output. At first, the agrarian planners concentrated on acreage. "It is perfectly obvious," said one administrator, "that planted acreage is ordinarily a dominant factor." Well, the experience in the cotton belt quickly belied this assumption. In spite of a substantial acreage cut, the increase in outturn per acre for the first New Deal crop year was some 12 per cent above that for the average over the previous five years.

This result bore out the prognostications of the non-official experts. Acreage, they said, had come to play a less and less important part in the outturn of agricultural crops. For the potentialities of the soil, given favorable weather conditions, have grown enormous. Agronomists have given me amazing estimates of what can be done with enough of the right kind of fertilizer. They say that no matter how poor the ground, the right kind of fertilizer might make it blossom as the rose. This is more or less what occurred in the cotton belt. The farmers had very little money to buy much fertilizer. If their purses had not been so thin, the results might have been more spectacular. But what happened in the cotton belt proves that yield per acre is more important in explaining variations in outturn than acreage. In other words, it doesn't matter how less *extensive* you make your crop area, if cultivation is made *intensive*, the crop outturn might show no diminution at all with cuts in acreage.

At the beginning of the AAA experiment I quoted the studies of Nat C. Murray, of Clement, Curtis & Co., Chicago. Mr. Murray had investigated agrarian conditions in respect of all the major crops over the past 33 years. He found that yield and acreage were responsible for the following percentages of variation in farm production: wheat: yield, 70 per cent, acreage 30 per cent; corn: yield, 82 per cent, acreage 18 per cent; cotton: yield, 63 per cent, acreage 37 per cent. This certainly gives the palm to yield as the chief cause of variation in agricultural outturn.

Perhaps the reply could be made that human effort at bottom accounted for the increase in the cotton crop yield. Hence the real problem was the issue of co-operation versus compulsion. There is a great deal in the argument. Farmers who used abnormal amounts of fertilizer were clearly trying to spoil the crop limitation effort. Could crops be controlled, however, if the farmer co-operated with the Government? Of course not. The yield of crops would still be at the mercy of natural forces. This was apparent from the experience with the drought in 1934. It is again apparent today. Yield estimates have fallen at a rapid rate as the rainless days have mounted.

Back in 1933 the AAA still insisted that, in spite of the drought, crop control was possible. Control of agriculture to put it on a par with industry implies planning, or estimating ahead. How can you estimate ahead in view of the imponderables associated with agriculture? Even in the revised crop control form of the SCA the scheme of replacing "soil-depleting" crops with "soil-conserving" crops has had to be changed before it comes into operation in consequence of the drought. Consider the situation in wheat. With the outlook of the spring wheat so bleak, the United States this year, for the fourth year in succession, will have a wheat crop below domestic requirements, and the AAA has had to revise its program so as to give a bigger place to this "soil-depleting" crop. Dr. R. G. Tugwell, however, once argued, "even the weather can be averaged out." And yet the meteorologists seem to have been confounded by the present drought. In 1934 we read that the drought was the end of a 25-year dry spell and that we were then launched upon a wet spell. This has proved incorrect. Planning which has such an imponderable as the weather to take into account is no planning at all.

The fact is that it is as impossible to control the outturns of the farm as it is to control the output of the factory. Planning in agriculture begins and ends with planting. Then the seeds are at the mercy of weather conditions which can neither be planned nor "averaged out." Nevertheless, the problem of agriculture must be tackled as a national problem—otherwise the United States, as the President forewarned in 1934, will face the prospects of little Saharas in mid-America. To this writer the present mobilization of effort in Washington to relieve the stricken areas is as welcome as it must be to the stricken farmers.

Radiator Plant Resumes

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Two hundred and fifty employees were at work as the local plant of the National Radiator Corporation resumed operations after a five-year shutdown. Additional help will be taken on as the factory approaches capacity production, President Robert S. Waters said.

Broker-Dealer Function Makes For Liquidity; Cuts Overhead

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For a better understanding of the issue involved in Wall Street's reaction to the Securities and Exchange Commission's report on broker-dealer segregation, some background in the financial machinery of the security business may be of value. The combination of broker and dealer, which the commission examined suspiciously in all its ramifications, occurs in a great variety of forms throughout the speculative and investment markets. Following are some of the more frequent combinations.

Many houses which do a straight brokerage business on the exchanges and the unlisted markets, also participate in the distribution of new security offerings. Since the brokerage customer often asks for advice, the temptation is for the house to high-pressure him into buying from it is principal rather than buying through it as broker.

All except the most disreputable houses, however, make their role clear to the customer in each transaction. Confirmations inform the customer either that "We have bought for your account . . ." or "We have sold to you . . ." The New York Stock Exchange requires members to include on the confirmation a statement of where the security was purchased for the customer. Two years ago when the investment bankers were drawing up an NRA code, an attempt was made to standardize these confirmations and the result is now used by most houses. All a customer needs to protect himself is to know how to read.

Functions Inseparable

In the unlisted market the functions of broker and dealer are almost inseparable on account of the nature of the business. The market for most of the tens of thousands of securities not listed on any regular exchange is very thin and inactive. For one of these issues there may be no bids on Monday and no offers on Tuesday. Business in certain issues tends to gravitate to particular houses, and these houses "make a market" by taking on a small line of the issue, being then prepared to supply or take stock at a spread considerably less than would otherwise exist.

A monthly "Stock and Bond Offerings" service is sold by Standard Statistics Company which gives the bids, offers, transactions, and houses concerned in a very large number of these securities. Without this willingness of security houses to take a position in inactive stocks and deal directly with the customer, the market for these securities would be as hard to get in and out of as real estate.

The role of broker and of dealer is again blended in numerous combinations on the floor of a stock exchange. The recent SEC report catalogues the members of the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Primary Function

Commission broker	391
Floor broker ("$2 broker")	138
Floor trader	35
Odd-lot dealer	25
Odd-lot broker	115
Bond broker and dealer	76
Specialist	348
Active members	1148
Inactive members	227
Total	1375

The title of this table gives a cue to the dual function. Members are free in most cases to act in various roles, and can only be classified by the activity which primarily occupies them.

Commission Broker

The commission broker (strictly speaking, a redundant designation) is a member of a brokerage firm and sees to the execution of its business on the Exchange. The floor broker has no firm connection and is on his own. He does a roving commission business for commission brokers and others who cannot get around the floor of the Exchange to cover all their business at different posts; his commission used to be a flat two dollars and he is still called a two-dollar broker.

The floor trader, whose operations were well described in the Saturday Evening Post of May 9, lives by scalping fractions in and out of the market on any part of the floor, seldom carrying his commitments even as long as overnight. He is an outright speculator, who "knows the value of nothing but the price of everything." He generally follows the trend but makes his living by changing his mind before the public does. He pays no commissions, obtaining this privilege through the original purchase of his seat. His accounts are generally settled up at the end of the day. Although he operates on what is at the height of the day a narrow margin, transfer taxes have hit him hard, and his number has shrunk from close to 100 to the present 25 in the last three or four years.

The odd-lott dealer buys and sells round lots of 100 shares, to offset purchases and sales of smaller lots. He does not deal directly with the public but with commission brokers.

The specialist keeps a book, which other members cannot look at. They bring him orders to buy below the market and to sell above it and he writes them down. When the market reaches these orders he executes them. If the market moves to where the buying and selling is out of balance, he may buy or sell for his own account. He thus acts sometimes as broker, sometimes as dealer. His task requires intense alertness, concentration, poise and speed in calculation.

Interweaving Functions

The interweaving of broker and dealer function among these categories occurs in many ways. In the specialist the dual function is routine. Odd-lot broker and dealer operations are often combined, as are the operations of the "bond crowd." Two-dollar brokers may scalp fractions for themselves where they can, subject to the meticulous rules of the exchange, and floor traders often execute orders for commission and two-dollar brokers.

Another combination of broker and dealer in the same person occurs where partners of members of the stock exchange carry on trading operations, sometimes on margin. Such partners, trading from their offices, must pay the full commission like the customers of their firm. Some houses prohibit such trading, on the principle that a partner in a brokerage business should obtain his income solely from brokerage commissions.

Statistics gathered by the commission between June 24, 1935 and Dec. 14 on round-lot transactions for account of all members of the New York Stock Exchange, showed that 24 per cent of the total reported volume of transactions was for the account of members.

It will readily be seen that the combination of broker and dealer function, whether on the exchange or in the over-the-counter market, has two chief justifications or defenses. One is that it provides "liquidity," the other that it reduces overhead.

In its June 20 recommendations, the SEC temporized with the application of its segregation program to the specialist and the unlisted market. After a delay of five and a half months it was unable to say that segregation is practicable here and impracticable there, but merely left the matter to lie indefinitely on its own desk, pledging itself to more study and admitting that "the present need is the development and initiations of an administrative program." By the liberal use of phrases like "immediate concern for the reduction of this activity is not demanded" it thus left the security business in doubt as to its further plans.

The two outstanding segregation recommendations were that (a) floor members of exchanges should be classified and should choose and adhere to but one function; and (b) member trading off the floor should be restricted, and trading by partners of commission houses should be stopped.

SEC to Liberalize Its Utility Ruling

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The securities and exchange commission has amended its regulations applying to brokers, dealers and underwriters on transactions in securities of utility and holding companies "in the ordinary course of business."

Previously they were required to report such transactions to the commission when they or associates held 5 per cent or more of voting stock in the company whose securities were acquired, or any other utility or holding company. The amended rule exempts reports up to 10 per cent.

Decline in World Wool Supplies Is Seen for 1936-37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecasts a decline in world supplies of wool in 1936-37, including production and stocks.

Predicting supplies would be "smaller than for several year," the Agriculture Economics Bureau reported, however, that world production outside of Russia and China would be about the same as in 1935 when 3,278,000,000 pounds, the smallest clip since 1929, was produced. The largest clip on record was 3,440,000,000 pounds in 1932.

Little Change in U. S.

A slight decrease was predicted in Australian production this year, with little change in the United States and Canada and with small increase in the Union of South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, Europe and countries of the Near East.

The bureau reported the supply of domestic wool in 1936 would be much smaller than in 1935 because of the small carryover into the current season. Mill consumption during the year was expected to be less than in 1935.

Unless consumption declines further, the bureau reported it expected the domestic wool price would be "fairly steady during the next few months."

A grandual slowing down was reported by the wool industry in the United Kingdom in May and early June, the bureau announced, and a "rather general lull" was reported in continental European wool textile mill activity. In Germany, Italy, France and Belgium, four important wool-consuming contries, the bureau said, manufacturing activity was somewhat reduced.

Drop in Carrryover

The bureau reported also that the carryover of wool into the new season in southern hemisphere countries would show a material reduction as compared with that of a year ago.

The Commerce Department said that Trade Commissioner E. C. Squire of Sydney, Austrlia, reported shipments from Australia to the United Kingdom declined during the season ended June 30, but that exports to other countries increased sharply.

Shipments of Australian wool to the United States during the 1935-36 season were 89,327 bales, an increase of 76,104 bales.

Third Quarter Car Loadings Estimated 10 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Third quarter freight-car loadings are expected to be about 10.7 per cent above loadings for the like quarter of last year, according to estimates by the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight-car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 5,298,035 cars in the third quarter of 1936, compared with 4,784,177 actual loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1935.

Each of the 13 Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards estimates an increase in the loadings for the third quarter of 1936, compared with the like period in 1935.

The tabulation below shows the total loadings for each district for the third quarter of 1935, the estimated loadings for the third quarter of 1936, and the percentage of increase or decrease.

Shippers' Advisory Boards	Actual Loadings 1935	Estimated Loadings 1936	Per Cent of Increase
Northwest	410,368	472,123	15.0
Allegheny	597,631	682,144	14.1
Great Lakes	350,981	400,598	14.1
Trans-Missouri-Kan	565,610	635,412	12.3
Ohio Valley	322,277	359,321	11.5
Southeast	437,052	481,731	10.2
Midwest	654,803	720,377	10.0
Atlantic States	505,678	555,384	9.8
Pacific Coast	170,825	186,276	9.0
Central Western	188,535	202,323	7.3
Southwest	307,783	321,049	4.3
Pacific Northwest	180,473	187,251	3.8
New England	92,181	94,046	2.0
Total	4,784,197	5,298,035	10.7

Dividend Declarations

Company—	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
Briggs Mfg	50c		July 30	July 13
Hawaiian Pine, Ltd	25c		July 31	July 21
Irregular				
Fob & Allied Stks	$1		Aug. 3	July 20
Regular				
Ang-Can T 7%pf	87½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Briggs Mfg	50c	Q	July 30	July 16
Buckerfields, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 30
Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd	5c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Ct Rib Mills pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Cerro de Pasco Cop	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 10
Chicago Dist El Generating $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
General Cigar Co	$1	Q	Aug. 1	July 17
Do preferred	$1.75	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 22
Do preferred	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Do preferred	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Do preferred	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 22
Gude Winmill Trad	$2		Aug. 1	July 15
Hawaiian Pineapple, Ltd	25c		July 31	July 21
Loew's Bos Thea	15c	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior, Ltd, 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 23
Do A	12½c	Q	July 1	June 23
Do B	12½c	Q	July 1	June 23
Moore Drop Forging A	$1.50		July 10	July 9
Nat City Bk (NY)	50c	S	Aug. 1	July 11
Northw Bell T 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	.....	.....
Un Stockyds (Omaha)	$1.50	Q	.....	.....
West Penn Electric Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 15	July 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 15	July 20

Investor Concerns Report

NEW YORK (AP)—Second, third and fourth National Investors Corporations report for the first half of 1936 net assets of $39,017,022, before reserve for taxes on unrealized profits amounting to $1,732,000, an increase of $2,066,584 for the period. After deducting reserves for taxes on unrealized profits, the net increase amounted to $1,589,586, or 4.5 per cent.

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Record June Sales By General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York, July 8

RECORD automotive sales for June and the first half of the year were reported today by the General Motors Corporation.

June sales to consumers in the United States were announced as 189,756 units, the peak for the month, compared with 194,628 in May and 137,782 in June last year.

For the first six months domestic sales to consumers rose to a new top of 964,451, compared with 648,835 in the corresponding 1935 period.

Chicago Business Increases in Week; Employment Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The most significant sign in the local commercial world during the past week was the steadily increasing employment by some of Chicago's largest industries, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

One large plant that has been increasing its force for a period of several months recalled during the past week more than 200 employees who were laid off in 1932. Several other industries are either recalling former personnel or filling vacancies of long standing with new help.

In the retail field the demand for summer clothing and other seasonal wares shows no letdown. Department stores and other outlets are said to be running between 8 and 15 per cent ahead of last year's sales for the same period.

Wholesalers and mail order houses are benefiting by the improved feeling in the rural areas.

Steel output in the Chicago area is holding to previous levels. Residential building is expanding.

Railroad travel over the holiday week-end is said to have been the best in several years. Summer resorts also report one of the best early season trades since the start of the depression.

6 Mos. Meat Output 16 P. C. Above 1935

CHICAGO, (AP)—Meat production in the United States the first half of 1936 was approximately 16 per cent larger than a year ago, estimates announced by the Institute of American Meat Packers disclose.

They were based on the number of livestock dressed in federally inspected packing plants and on other Department of Agriculture figures.

Pork production the first six months was approximately 20 per cent above that of the similar period last year, and beef production was about 19 per cent greater, the Institute's figures indicated. Lamb and mutton production, however, was about 5 per cent less while veal output was only about 1 per cent greater than the year ago figures.

Despite the increase, pork production was still about 24 per cent lower than the volume for the first six months of 1934 and about 21 per cent below the latest five-year average for the period. On the other hand, the quantity of beef produced was 13 per cent above the five-year average although 2 per cent lower than 1934 first six months' production.

Lard output jumped 33 per cent compared with last year but was 36 per cent below the five-year average for the period.

June Auto Output Breaks Records

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reports today that automobile production in June was 367,303 units, the largest output for June in the history of the industry.

The increase over June, 1935, was 34 per cent and production for the first six months was reported as 1,963,422 units, compared with 1,535,761 a year ago, or a 28 per cent gain.

The Ford Motor Company reported retail deliveries of 108,379 for last month, the largest for any June since 1930.

Anaconda Copper To Have Group Insurance

NEW YORK (AP)—Anaconda Copper Mining Co. announces it has arranged for group life insurance for the 28,000 employees of the parent company and subsidiaries by the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, under which joint contributions will be made by the company and each insured employee.

The plan will furnish substantial insurance to eligible employees at an initial cost to the employee of 60 cents per month per $1000 of insurance.

The amount of insurance to which each eligible employee is entitled will be based on annual earnings.

N. Y. City Resumes Building Activity On a Large Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Skeleton framework of steel girders rising high above Manhattan indicated today that New York City had resumed building operations on a large scale. Activity in this field has been slow for several years, but the rumble of concrete mixers and the staccato rattle of riveting hammers are heard in many streets, reminding one that America's largest city has not yet been built to full size.

The dollar volume of building permits issued for the first six months of 1936, according to a report of the real Estate Board, rose 150 per cent above that for the first half of 1935. Equal, and perhaps greater, building activity is anticipated during the remainder of 1936.

Manhattan Busy

In Manhattan alone the six-month total of building permits amounted to $23,525,650. Although this was far less than had been recorded during periods of real estate speculation, it was far above the $9,666,020 reported for the same period in 1935. Comparitive statistics for the same period in The Bronx were $33,669,795 and $9,048,630. Building permits issued in Queens rose to $14,401,460 from $10,847,261.

Of the five city boroughs, only Brooklyn and Richmond registered slight decreases in the dollar volume of building permits, but in both those boroughs there was a rise in the total number of permits issued, a situation that was interpreted as indicating an increase in small home construction.

Much Rehabilitation

While new buildings were being erected, New York also was busy rehabilitating older structures, especially in the tenement districts, where outmoded dwellings must be brought up to new legal standards. Larger private dwellings in many cases also have been converted into small apartments to satisfy the demand for economical living quarters.

Slightly higher rentals in the middle-price group, easier financing, the willingness of banks and other financial institutions to remodel foreclosed property and improving conditions of occupancy was described as responsible for the growth of building activity that has occurred during the past year.

In the field of new construction, large apartment houses and stores have figured prominently.

The chief commercial building proect under way is that at Rockefeller Center, where foundations are being prepared for a 34-story skyscraper south of Radio City.

Among apartment structures, a 19-story unit was completed recently on the West Side and another of 15 stories will be opened on the East Side soon.

Class I Railroads' Deficit Off Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP)—April net income of Cass I railroads was listed by the Interstate Commerce Commission at a deficit of $2,295,339, compared with a deficit of $8,166,910 for April, 1935.

For the first four months of 1936, the deficit was $30,218,472, compared with $51,526,885 for the same period of 1935.

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Blum Wins Vote By Pledge to End 'Stay-In' Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 8—Forced by the French Senate to oppose the folded-arms strikes, Premier Léon Blum's Popular Front Government is held here to have taken an important step, turning away from Communist domination and toward a more moderate social regime.

Under the stern threat of being overthrown immediately in the Upper House yesterday, Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, was obliged to promise that "if tomorrow there are new attempts to occupy stores, offices, workshops, factories or farms, the Government will put an end to them by all appropriate means."

Vote 230 to 1

Only after he had given this specific assurance and acknowledged that folded-arms strikes were an "abusive extension of the right to strike" which "could not be allowed to continue without the gravest risks," did the Senators consent to accord the Cabinet a vote of confidence by 230 to one.

M. Salengro stated in reply to the attack by the opposition regarding the recent riots, that the Government is resolved to put down all disorders, from whatever source, without flinching.

Extremists Jailed

He declared that already over 1000 foreign agitators have been arrested and expelled from France for extremist activity, and he launched a new appeal to workers not to be led into unjustified strikes or disorder by such elements.

Despite the overwhelming vote of confidence which finally closed the debate, it is admitted that the stay-in strikes on farms which are planned for the harvest have aroused grave apprehension among French farmers. The Senate, by its indirect manner of election, is particularly sensitive to the feeling of the farmers and would not have hesitated to overthrow the Government, if specific reassurances had not been forthcoming.

Reversal of Policy

M. Salengro's pledges, as explained to the press today, mean that the Government will if necessary use force to expel those strikers who attempt to occupy factories or shops in future. This is a reversal of M. Blum's declaration that he would never do so. However, M. Salengro explains that the Government will only resort to force after all other possible means of conciliation through Labor leaders has failed.

The Cabinet's stand against this admittedly illegal form of strike, which had aroused widespread and bitter resentment among the more Conservative elements in France, is held here to have greatly improved the chances of success for a new short term loan.

Must Sell "Baby Bonds"

This special issue of "baby bonds" is to be launched Friday, it is announced, and an important publicity campaign is planned to assure its success, on which the fate of the Popular Front regime largely depends, for the Treasury is at low ebb and abundant credits must be forthcoming if inflation is to be checked.

Already punitive action is announced against a number of banks which are charged with speculating against the "rentes," or revenues, and a Belgian newspaper has been excluded from French territory on the grounds that it contained articles damaging to the credit of the state.

Government Cost In California Rises $111,000,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 8—Governmental costs of California cities, counties and the State reached an all-time high in 1935 when expenditures increased $111,000,000 over 1934 to bring the total for the year up to $904,431,784, according to a report of Ray L. Riley, State Controller.

The annual report of the Controller showed an almost unanimous tendency toward increased costs of the State and its major subdivisions, brought about mainly by unemployment and public school expenditures.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, the State Government paid $351,876,638, compared with $253,285,221 in 1934; the counties, exclusive of San Francisco, spent $324,596,461 as against $320,405,665; the cities, including San Francisco, increased their expenditures from $219,263,589 to $227,958,664.

Counties spent $115,461,000 for education alone, an increase of $2,500,000 over the amount spent for that purpose in 1934. Expenditures for highways, general government, protection to person and property, interest and redemption of debt remained about the same.

The addition of public utility property to local tax rolls and the consequent widening of the tax base for local taxation, which was expected to produce lower tax rates, was nullified largely by the tremendous increase in the cost of government, Mr. Riley said.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

American Border Stations

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Thursdays, Saturday, July 11, and Wednesdays, July 15 and 22; WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; WIXK (Shortwave) 9.57mc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:30 p. m.; also 5 p. m. every week day except Thursdays, Saturday, July 11, and Wednesdays, July 15 and 22; WIXK, 9.57mc.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

a Russian sphere of influence. Russia is apparently to be permitted full naval strength in the Black Sea. And the other powers vie for advantage in the relative strength they are to be allowed in this sea.

Vacations—'Far From the Maddening Crowds'

Vacations are taking some people far from the crowds, the drought and political oratory.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, leaves London for a week, the better to tackle momentous problems certain to be raised at the imminent meeting of the Locarno powers. The Foreign Secretary has put in 18 months of almost unrelieved work.

Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind," a likely best seller, stole away to the southern mountains, vowing that she would "never write another thing." Seventy times she rewrote the first chapter, 20 times still other chapters. Since her work received glowing reviews, her telephone has rung incessently. To escape both the jangle of the telephone and the typewriter, she is gone with the wind to the mountains.

Three sons of President Roosevelt, aboard the yacht Sewanna, are skirting the rocky Maine Coast. Next Monday the President will join his sons at Pulpit Harbor, Maine.

Organized Labor—Keeps Eye on Washington

Three million members of the American Federation of Labor, more than one million members of John L. Lewis's new industrial unions; 30,000,000 as yet unorganized workers, employers of the giant steel industry, politicians and delegates to the International Federation of Trade Unions meeting in London are watching a bleak room, the only extravagance of which is an electric fan and the only ornament of which is a forgotten blue vase.

The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor is meeting in this room to decide whether or not to read out of the federation Mr. Lewis's 12 industrial unions. William Green, president of the federation, thus brings the issue of craft unionization versus industrial unionization to a climax just as the unions generally undertake the momentous task of organizing the so-far impregnable citadel of the steel industry.

Phillip Murray, director of the steel campaign, announces that the drive to organize the steel industry will continue regardless of the federation's decision.

The meeting today in Washington was prefaced by an interchange of statements between Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis. The federation's president asserted the federation was planning to organize the steel industry and that the entrance of Mr. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization into the field had destroyed the unions' solidarity and foredoomed the drive to failure. Mr. Lewis retorted that the federation had merely been doing some heavy thinking, whereas the CIO had acted. He invited Mr. Green to join with the CIO.

The meeting is portentous for American unionism for it may conceivably result in a split, thereby dividing organized labor's strength generally. It is portentous for the steel employers, for it may markedly effect the power of labor's thrust in the steel industry. It is portentous for the New Deal, since a split between Green and Lewis might divide organized labor, which the Democratic Administration has counted on to be solidly behind it. It is portentous to labor delegates in Europe since a division in any segment of organized labor weakens the fabric of world labor. So the unornate room in Washington might well be deemed the capital of today's news.

Farley—Gets Vacation From One Job

James A. Farley—Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Chairman of the Democratic New York State Committee—Postmaster General of the United States. Those who predicted that this three-job trust was to be broken down have been proved naive.

President Roosevelt orders Mr. Farley onto a leave of absence without pay from the postmaster-generalship during the electioneering months. Mr. Farley is thus free to expend all his resources in order to clinch the office of postmaster general, which seems assurred him in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's re-election.

Drought—Rains and Cooler Forecast

Both the barometer and the thermometer gave some promise of relief in the hardest hit portions of the drought area. Weather bureau officials forecast light rains, perhaps, by tomorrow for the Dakotas, northwestern Minnesota and northwestern Nebraska. Relief from blistering heat was also predicted for this area.

The Administration watches the barometer of human needs in the drought-stricken area as closely as the weather bureau watches for signs of rain. The human barometer reveals 204,000 families in want throughout the baked areas of the Middle West. Relief measures already provided include the following:

WPA jobs at $15 a week for the heads of 50,000 families.

Subsistence loans and grants already being paid to heads of 70,000 families.

Subsistence loans and grants to be paid 50,000 additional families.

This balance sheet leaves a human deficit of 34,000 families, for whom relief was promised by the President in press conference.

Food supply for the nation in the fall becomes the Administration's second concern. On this score the President is optimistic. His assurance that there will be no food shortage was based on the following figures:

Although all but 15 per cent of the spring wheat is probably destroyed, reports will show a 600,000,000-bushel wheat crop with a 150,000,000-bushel carry-over. Bumper crops of winter wheat are also reported in the Southwest. This total of 750,000,000 bushels is 125,000,000 in excess of the average yearly consumption of the United States.

The President announced that he would take a trip through the drought areas, probably late in August. To a query as to whether his journey would have any political significance, he gave a sharp denial.

John D. M. Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, would not permit the President to adjourn politics from the drought emergency. In a statement from his Chicago office, Mr. Hamilton and Senator L. J. Dickenson of Iowa blamed the Administration's crop-curtailment program for what they interpret as a threat of food scarcity in the fall. The President, as if anticipating this charge, had previously pointed out that more corn and wheat were planted this year than in the average between 1928 and 1932.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Camp; Laughs at Communism Charge

SUFFERN, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt laughed today at charges that Camp Jane Addams, formerly Camp Tera, at Bear Mountain, "is a hotbed of Communism."

Visiting the unemployed girls' camp, which is now operated by the National Youth Administration, she found on the bulletin board a clipping quoting the charge, which was made at the Rockland County (N. Y.) American Legion convention, July 2.

The first lady and her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, who is a member of the camp advisory board, chuckled on looking at the newspaper headlines, "War Veterans Attack Red Camp at Probe."

Laugh Over Charges

"We have been told," said Miss Bernice Miller, who is in charge of the camp, "that we have a tall gate at the entrance so we can't be spied upon."

"That's lovely," laughed Mrs. Roosevelt. She turned to her daughter and said, "I hope you took a good look at the gate!"

Mrs. Roosevelt changed to tennis shoes on arriving at the camp. Bareheaded and wearing a short-sleeved dress, she looked in on the camp activities.

Asked if she would attend Ruth Bryan Owen's wedding, she said, "I haven't the remotest idea. I don't know anything about it."

Mrs. Boettiger, also in tennis shoes, with a blue ribbon tied around her hair, exclaimed over a broad, flat book lying on a table.

It was entitled, "The Need for Economic Security in the United States," and contained many pictures. The book and its companion volume, "Youth on Relief," were prepared for the National Youth Administration.

Mrs. Roosevelt examined them and said, "I have been told that the form of these books reminds one of the Russian primer."

Then she said, "Are we to be conditioned by form?"

Reads Camp Poetry

She looked carefully at an exhibit of poetry written by the camp girls and read one aloud.

A newspaper photograph of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, the Republican presidential nominee, posted in the hall of a camp building, drew a smile from the First Lady.

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in New York by train from West Virginia, and made the trip to Bear Mountain by car with her daughter, her secretary, Malvina Scheider, and Mark McCloskey, New York City director of the National Youth Administration.

U. S. Jury Resumes Probe Of Oil Trade Practices

MADISON, Wis., July 8 (AP)—A special United States Grand Jury was called into session yesterday to resume hearings of complaints of unfair trade practices in the oil industry.

The 23-man jury, impaneled May 4 by order of Attorney General Homer Cummings to investigate charges by independent dealers that major companies were forcing them out of business, recessed June 16 after returning a free bill against William Tracy of Fort Worth, Texas, southwestern district bulk sales manager for the Sinclair Refining Company. The indictment charged Tracy with perjury.

Roosevelt Aims At Economy In Two-Way Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—President Roosevelt announced at his press conference yesterday two moves to induce governmental economy.

One is by his Director of the Budget, Daniel W. Bell, instructing all bureau chiefs to keep their requests for the 1938 fiscal year below the amounts appropriated for the current (1937) fiscal year, which began on July 1.

The other is by the President himself. In a letter to all department heads and bureau chiefs he requested each one to endeavor to save something from his current appropriation in the hope of being able to make a substantial refund to the Treasury at the end of the year.

Asks For Refunds

The refund scheme is a product, Mr. Roosevelt said, of his experience as governor of New York. He learned, he explained, that bureau heads try to husband their funds to allow for emergencies during most of the year. As a result they often find themselves when the last month begins with a sizable surplus which they then spend as fast as they can to avoid just what Mr. Roosevelt now wants—a treasury refund.

His device calls for a quarterly allotment of the year's appropriation to each bureau. The head of the agency will decide in advance how much of the total fund shall be spent in each quarter. Anything saved out of that quota in each quarter is supposed to be kept for the refund and not spent in a succeeding quarter.

Efficacy Is Doubted

The prospects of success from either the Bell or Roosevelt move are heavily discounted here this morning, however. Both attempt to buck a well-known fact in government finance—namely, that a legislature always tends to appropriate less than is requested. The House Appropriations Committee, for example, makes a practice of slicing something off every departmental budget.

As a result the well-established practice is for a department head or bureau chief to request enough more than he really needs to allow for the expected cut in Congress. To ask for less next year than was received this year would be to invite a double cut from Congress. And there are many branches of the regular federal establishment which cannot afford such cuts.

A little-known fact is that many of the essential regular services of the Government are actually suffering from New Deal economy. The alleged extravagance has not been in those services. Such agencies as, for example, the Bureau of Air Commerce—on the efficiency of which depends to a large extent the safety of passengers on the airways—is still operating on a budget about 20 per cent less than it was in pre-New Deal days. The regular services were cut hard for economy—and they are still operating on a reduced income, in many cases below the actual requirements of the public service.

The Bureau of Air Commerce has been vigorously criticized for inadequate service in a recent Senate report. Its services have been curtailed by New Deal economy, and now the President wants them along with others to further reduce their expenditures in the current and coming fiscal years.

Mrs. Landon Selects Gown for Notification

ESTES PARK, Colo., July 8 (AP)—Mrs. Alfred M. Landon yesterday selected the dress she will wear the night of July 23 when her husband, Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, will be notified officially he has been chosen as the Republican presidential nominee.

The gown is a delicate salmon pink and white floral print with a bit of green in it. Cut on redingote lines, the floral print falls softly over a slip of white crepe. The print over-frock fails by several inches of meeting in the front, thus leaving the crepe showing in a vertical line. Down this in the center from neck to hem are small white crepe-covered buttons.

The dress has a high neck finished simply in a white crepe band which ties at the throat. The slightly bell-shaped sleeves are three-quarter length.

Mrs. Landon plans to leave here a few days before the notification, accompanied by her step-daughter, Peggy Anne Landon; her mother, Mrs. S. E. Cobb; her secretary, Mrs. Mildred Creighton, and her father-in-law, John M. Landon, all of Topeka, Kan.

Mt. Wilson Astronomers Study Exploding Star

PASADENA, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Mount Wilson astronomers, peering through their telescopes at the super-nova star they recently discovered, may have seen the creation of a new universe.

Dr. Milton L. Humason, Mount Wilson observatory staff member, made this suggestion yesterday in summarizing the results of studies of the exploding star known as NGG 4273. The star threw out explosion gas at an estimated velocity of 4000 miles per second.

Dr. Humason suggested that among the possibilities of such a gigantic explosion is the creation of a whole planetary system, such as the sun, moon, earth and other planets.

Sacramento Teachers Have Pay Cuts Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 8 — Wage cuts that for four years reduced the salaries of Sacramento school teachers were wiped out when the city's board of education approved a budget for 1936-37.

Restoration of salaries to 1932 levels gave teachers assurance of $132,912 next year over the amount they were paid in 1935-36. The raise affects more than 800 teachers.

General Classified Advertising

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Ripe Juicy Plums Are in President's Handout Package

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—A record batch of important federal jobs all to be filled by President Roosevelt in the near future have the Democratic faithful jumpy with anticipation and apprehension.

For weeks now a question of appointment to this or that job has been put to the President regularly at every one of his press conferences. In each instance the answer has been a knowing grin and assurance that he hasn't given the matter any consideration whatever.

The impression gains as a result that Mr. Roosevelt, following earlier New Deal technique, is holding off as long as possible on the appointments in order to fill as many hopefuls as possible with zeal and avoid at the same time disappointing the unfortunate as long as possible.

Two Cabinet Possibilities

The biggest plums are yet only illusory possibilities. For nearly six months now the Navy has been without the services of an active secretary due to the protracted illness of Claude A. Swanson. Further there is no assistant secretary at all. Thus there is the assistant secretaryship definitely to be filled and the possibility that Mr. Swanson may resign at any moment, leaving a Cabinet post open as well.

At the Post Office Department there is the possibility of another cabinet job begging, although James A. Farley merely puts it aside to go campaigning.

McCarl's Job Most Desirable

In the regular establishment of the Government are several important vacancies. John R. McCarl concluded his 15-year term as Comptroller-General of the United States last week. By law he cannot be reappointed. Nor can he be removed during his term of office. There waits, therefore, a fine 15-year job for some good Democrat.

It is one of the most desirable of all because of the element of security—an element which does not attach to political positions particularly with an election and the possibility of a political overturn on the horizon. Who will get this position remains the most closely guarded of all the secrets.

Appointment of William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, to be Ambassador to Rome, leaves another important gap soon to be filled. Even if someone is moved up from a lower position, there will still be an important State Department post to be filled.

The high commissionership of the Philippine Islands will probably come vacant in the near future. The present incumbent, Frank Murphy, is understood to have agreed to resign and run for Governor of Michigan this fall.

At the Treasury there is the undersecretaryship which has been vacant for months. The resignation of Ralph W. Morrison as a member of the Federal Reserve Board has been in the President's hands for some time. There is at present no commissioner of reclamation, no chairman of the National Emergency Council.

In addition, the President must soon name the members of the new Maritime Authority provided by Congress in the ship subsidy bill.

U. S. Home Furnishers Open Chicago Exhibit

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt said in a telegram to the International Home Furnishings Exposition July 6 that he saw in such a venture "evidence that the resourcefulness of American businessmen can and will aid in the development of new markets and with the resultant stimulation of employment."

The show opened yesterday to run until July 18, with officials predicting a record registration of buyers.

Alaska Hero to Get Medal

PALMER, Alaska, July 8 (AP)—One of the colonists in the Matanuska Valley was told yesterday he would receive the Carnegie Hero Medal. Roy (Slim) Tipton, now a cafeteria dishwasher, risked his life last year in an attempt to save George Martin of Seattle in a blizzard while the pair was crossing Valdez Glacier.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Make good profits selling hand-woven purses, bags, scarfs, couch throws, baby blankets, etc. So attractive they are easily sold. Commission basis. THE TENAFLY WEAVERS, Closter, New Jersey

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER Tel. 1913-J

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 88 Gainsboro Street—Cool, quiet rooms, up one flight; near The Mother Church; free parking; reasonable. MISS COTTLE, COM. 4263.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE man, cheerful, energetic, excellent driver; several years as department executive in office; desires position; references. Box E-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MICA EXPERT, 15 years' experience, desires responsible position; capable of organizing and supervising all work connected with mica business from mining to the consumer; immediate outlet for any quantity of mica available. Write Box S-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YOUNG MAN with 8 years' experience in manufacture and sale of high grade furniture seeks opportunity to serve. Box D-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

My Christmas Card Box now ready; the best 21 assortment ever; your profits as high as 100%; sample box on approval; start now. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

ANTIQUES

KENTUCKY Candlewick and hand-quilted bedspreads and negligees; unusual things; new and old. ELSA McCAUSLAND, Fort Road, Watch Hill, R. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Upper 6-room, reconditioned; desirable location; near car line, screened porch, gas kitchen and garage. Bel. 2930-M.

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BOSTON, 64 Charlesgate East, Suite 88—Attractive 2-room apt., bath, kitchenette; to sublet 2 months or longer. Apply office or Ken. 3030.

N. Y. C.—Sublet, share immediate possession 5-room furnished duplex penthouse; peaceful garden spot; midtown section. Write Box R-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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FLEETWOOD, N. Y.—Woman or woman and child to share pleasant three-room apartment. Call after six, or Saturday, 472 Gramatan Ave., Apt. C-1.

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman Brooklyn N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

RENT, by day, week, month, 4-door Ford (1935); reasonable. Write Box E-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

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BEADS Restring on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

Roosevelt Loss Of Conservatives Seen by Gallup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—President Roosevelt has overestimated the number of liberal voters in the United States and by acting to win their support in the coming presidential campaign has alienated a great many of his conservative supporters, Dr. George H. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion and editor of America Speaks, declared in a lecture here last night before the Summer Institute for Social Progress.

The editor also expressed the opinion that the results of the November poll may be far closer than most persons expect.

Two New Parties

"It seems very probable to me," said Dr. Gallup, who is also professor of journalism at Columbia University, "that we eventually may find ourselves with two parties—the Conservatives and the Liberals. It is surprising to find in our polls that the great majority of Americans asked to choose between these two classifications, regard themselves now as conservatives.

Among the strongest supporters of the President, Dr. Gallup continued, are the young people about to vote for the first or second time. These, he said, have little to lose by economic experimentation—and feel that they may have a good deal to gain. They may, he stated, be the determining factor in the election. Two out of every three young persons polled have expressed support of the President, he added.

Court Curb Opposed

Dr. Gallup declared that the great majority of Americans are opposed to curbing the power of the Supreme Court.

Among other results which he mentioned were the following: 71 per cent are opposed to joining in enforcing sanctions against aggressor nations engaged in war; a majority is against all trade with belligerents and in favor of building up the country's air defenses and of nationalizing munition manufacture.

Supreme Court Paves Direct Path to Fascism In U. S., Lerner States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—The Supreme Court and capitalism are "two aspects of American life which may be considered, perhaps, our most important contribution thus far to economics and government," declared Max Lerner, editor of The Nation, today, at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College.

Professor Lerner, who is on leave of absence from the department of history at Harvard University, stated further that in his opinion the Supreme Court, "by blocking every attempt that has been made to achieve a controlled economy, is producing a situation of economic chaos in this country. . . . In that way, the court is directly paving the way for Fascism."

Atlanta's Sailors Win

The U. S. naval reserve unit at Atlanta was rated the best in the nation for the years 1931-34, inclusive, yet Atlanta is 100 miles from navigable water.

Local Classified Advertising

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FOR RENT, Beach Ter., Bristol, R. I.—6-room cottage and 4-room bungalow, furn., for any length of time; modern conven.; country and seashore combined. 7 min. walk to beach. H. W. CHURCH, 281 Hope St., Bristol, R. I.

HOUSEKEEPING cottages to let on Belgrade Lakes; sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, Oakland, R. D. 1, Maine

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POCONO MTS.—A peaceful, quiet farm, away from traffic; lovely woodland paths, shady brook, large lawn, attractive home, fine food; refined American adults desired; joyous atmosphere; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 38 R 11

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ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Enjoy our beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas. One or two rooms, private bath, also small room; excellent meals; convenience to services. Asp. 1790.

OVERLOOKING Hingham Harbor—Airy rooms by day, week or month; meals if desired; swimming, yachting, tennis very near; easy commuting distance from Boston. MRS. GRACE G. PALMER, 32 Otis St., Hingham, Mass. Hing. 0668

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 10—Nicely furnished rooms near The Mother Church; transient or permanents; elevator. MRS. McGRATH, COM. 0084.

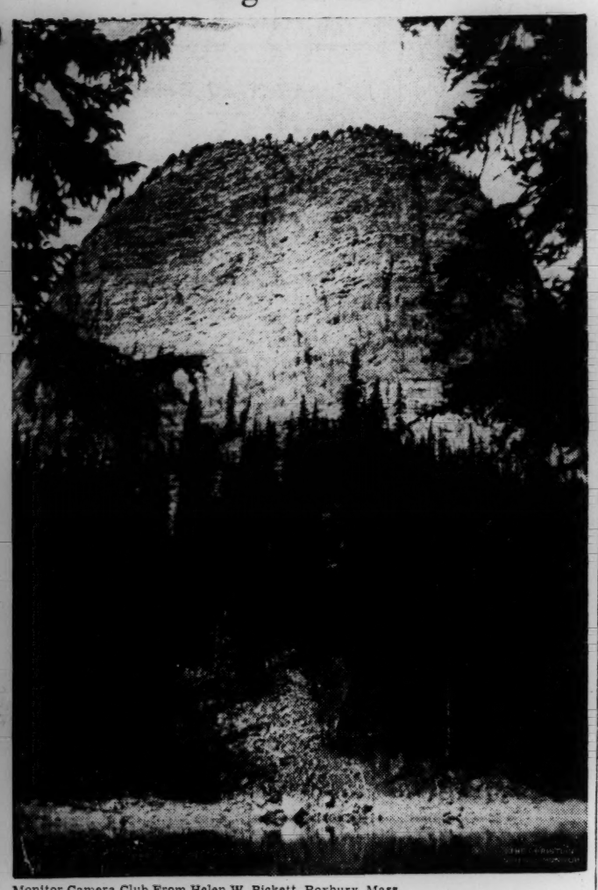
BOSTON, 187 Hu

THAT friendship will not continue to the end which is begun for an end.
—QUARLES

Daily Features

GENIUS is the gold in the mine; talent is the miner who works and brings it out.—LADY BLESSINGTON.

'Big Bee Hive'



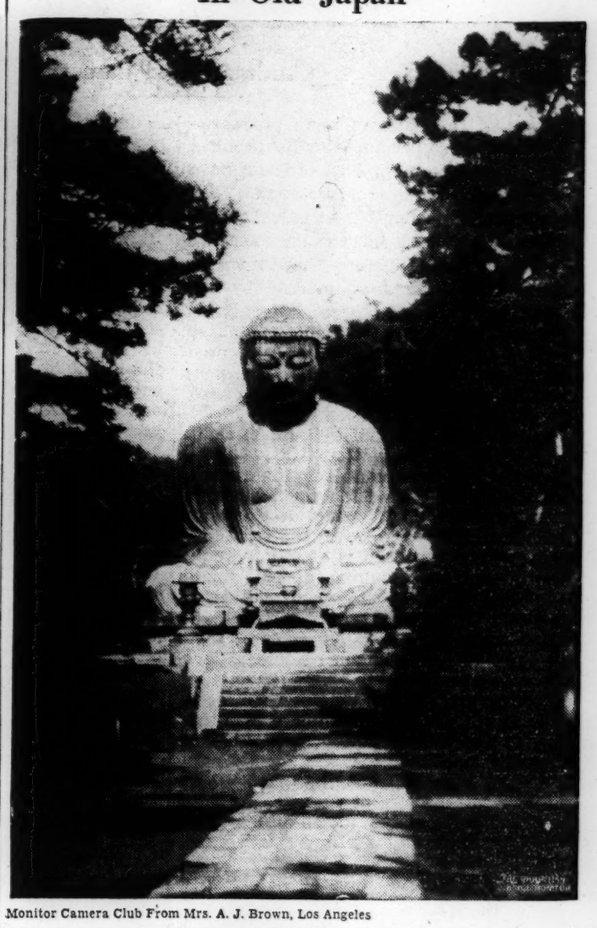
Monitor Camera Club From Helen W. Pickett, Roxbury, Mass.

Towering Over Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies

Animal Town Folk Excited Over Round-the-World Flight

Grampa Bear Almost Wishes He Were Going Along

In Old Japan



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. A. J. Brown, Los Angeles

A Buddhist Shrine Snapped by a Tourist in Kamakura, Japan

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A CHICAGO reader submits the following as a more difficult crypt. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

ALOY OYGFRIS FYNRUZYOYF

TOGAP GOY EZY FYIRTZE LM

XLBRNYP, DCE MLO YQUYOEP,

BYOS CXPGERPMGNELOS.

2. Letter Changing

HOW many moves to fix a flat tire? Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing FLAT to TIRE in six moves.

3. How Many Pieces?

JOHN received a box of candy. If he takes three pieces at a time there will be one piece left over; if four at a time, two over; if five at a time, three over; and if six at a time, four over. There are less than 100 pieces in the box. How many pieces of candy did it contain?

4. Word Square

A DORCHESTER, Mass., reader submits the following word square in which words are to be inserted which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, Scorched. 2, Machine for converting heat into power. 3, Memorandum book. 4, A horseshoe thrown so as to encircle the stake. 5, Dost terminate. 6, Scarcity.

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

5. Rebus

THIS rebus will take plenty of it. Plenty of what? Why, the 11-letter word represented by the letters in their present position. Imagine the letter "G" doing all the talking. With that as a hint, see if you can discover the 11-letter word represented below:

A G T
I

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

What They Say

for Materialism

"The cure for materialism is to have enough for everybody and to spare. When people are sure of having what they need they cease to think about it."—*Henry Ford.*

Noise

"Noise is the most barbaric characteristic of our civilization. There is nothing to be said of it. It has never accomplished a single thing for humanity."—*Roger William Riis,*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Any other creature" ("Reader")—The correspondent reports hearing Romans 8:38-39 ("For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, . . . nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature . . .") read with emphasis on "other."

If "other" is stressed, there is the implication that all of the other items are "creatures." If "other" is made subservient to "creatures," the meaning is clear—that in addition to a number of things, no other living being "could separate us from the love of God. . . ."

Compare with, to (V. F.)—The inquirer asks which of the prepositions in the parentheses should be used in these sentences:

1. The Los Angeles Store's sales for the first period are high compared (*with, to*) the Seattle Store's sales.

2. The figure seems to be low, but, comparing it (*with, to*) a corresponding week last year, the appearance is deceiving.

"Compare with" and "compare to" are not interchangeable so far as sense is concerned. When we compare something *with* another thing, we figuratively examine their differences; when we compare something *to* another thing, we liken them or put them in the same class. For example, some Democratic leaders proudly compare President Roosevelt *to* his most illustrious predecessors; but certain Republican campaigners will welcome the opportunity to compare him *with* his predecessors.

It is obvious, then, that "with" should be used in both sentences submitted by V. F.; for, in each instance, the figures are mentioned for the purpose of assessing or appraising their differences.

Possessive case, or adjective (V. F.)—The correspondent writes:

> When words are used in combination with other words in a manner which technically calls for the possessive case, is it always incorrect when the possessive is not used? I seem not to be able to find a more lucid way of stating this question, but the following are examples which may convey the idea:
>
> 1. The United States (or States') Department of Commerce . . .
>
> 2. The Los Angeles Store (or Store's) sales . . .

The accepted forms are: "The United States Department of Commerce" and "The Los Angeles Store's sales." Some authorities, of course, would hesitate to attribute possession of sales to a store, and would prefer an "of" phrase—"Sales of the Los Angeles Store . . ." But we are inclined to pass "Los Angeles Store's sales," since "store" may well be considered as a group of workers.

Note that in the first example, "The United States" is used adjectively; therefore, there is no need for an apostrophe any more than there would be in "United States Army."

Brevities

Punch: Statistics show that in Great Britain only one man in 39 owns a motorcar. The others, we suppose, are still paying.

Dallas News: It seems that the least the League of Nations could do would be to return their initiation fees to China and Ethiopia.

Atlanta Constitution: A petition to the commissioners of Clay County, Kentucky, asks for a ladder to the moon. If intelligently pushed, this could gradually supersede the Townsend plan.

The New Yorker: A girl stopped in at a florist's near Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street and asked for some carnations. She was told that they didn't have any. The clerk wasn't apologetic about it, either. "Madam," he said, "this isn't a carnation neighborhood."

Humorist: A party of foreign tourists in London were taken to an exhibition of modern art. Apart from this, every consideration was shown them.

Detroit Free Press: The horse and buggy had one advantage. Dealers couldn't change the design every year to make your old ones look funny.

Portland Oregonian: A naturalist points out that 2800 years are required to build seven inches of topsoil, which the dub with a niblick will please bear in mind.

St. Louis Star-Times: A Louisiana woman talked continuously for three days, according to a press association which has a peculiar idea as to what constitutes news.

International Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Island off coast of North America belonging to Denmark
7. Native kingdom, French West Africa
8. Large parrot of New Zealand
9. - - - - Beach is a City in California
11. Landing place
12. Volcanic peak, southeastern Uganda
14. Goddess of dawn
15. Venomous viper of Europe
17. Rise and fall of the ocean
19. Girl's name
21. Bronze coin of Denmark
22. Cape in Massachusetts
23. Island in Atlantic off coast of Massachusetts

Down

1. City in Texas
2. The - - - Grande borders Mexico on north
3. River in Ireland
4. Of the same kind
5. Born
6. City in Hesse, Germany
10. Common European kite
11. City on Warta River, Poland
13. Deity.
15. Fortified seaport of Arabia
16. - - - - Island is a city in Illinois
18. Man's name
20. Smallest deer of Europe

[Solutions Appear Elsewhere]

Animal Town Prepares for Take-Off

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—1.

Our Animal Town friends, who have come to be so well known to Monitor readers, have decided to set off on a long air journey, on which they will visit animal folk in many lands. Mr. Dummer, the artist who has drawn so many Animal Town pictures for the Children's Page, will personally conduct his charges on their travels; and his intimate knowledge of animal life, which will be apparent in his stories, should be a fitting accompaniment for his whimsical drawings. The articles will appear on Wednesdays for an indefinite period.—EDITOR.

"SAY, Reddy! Reddy! just a minute!" Reddy Fox was hurrying across Animal Town Square when he was hailed by Grampa Bear: "What's all this excitement—fire, or a parade, or something?"

"No," said Reddy, "haven't you heard the big news, Grampa Bear?"

"No, I can't say that I've heard any special news that would cause all you Animal Town folks to act as if you'd lost your heads. Of all the hurrying and scurrying! I thought something must be up."

"Well, we hope it will be 'up' tomorrow," chuckled Reddy.

"What will be up?" asked Grampa.

"Why, the airplane we animals are building. And when it is finished, five of us—Buster Bear, Bunny Rabbit, Racky Coon, Tommy Squirrel, and I—are going out West to visit some of our relatives in Yellowstone Park, and maybe to Alaska, or even round the world!"

"Well, well!" chuckled Grampa Bear. What an idea! And it's not such a fuzzy idea, at that. But how do you know that machine of yours will fly?" he asked.

"We don't," replied Reddy, "but we think it will, and that's a big start, you know. Well, I must be going; they sent me after this pot of glue," and away he started. But he had had his head turned talking to Grampa and not watching where he was going, and so he stubbed his toe on an upturned root, which sent him sprawling—and spilling the glue all over himself!

All the animals came rushing up. "Anything the matter, Reddy?" they chorused.

"No," answered Reddy pluckily, "I'm just stuck on my job, that's all!"

"Well," said one of the animals, "it's nothing serious if he can spring an old joke like that."

While Reddy went home to get some of the glue out of his fur, the other animals went back to the building of the airplane that Animal Town was so excited over.

"We must have more cloth for the wings: we haven't nearly enough," said Racky Coon.

Grampa Bear had ambled up to the working group, and called out, "Say, Racky, I have two big sheets you may have, and they are good and stout, I can't sleep in them anyway; they tickle my fur so. My folks never had a bed of anything except dry leaves, and if it was good enough for my forebears, it's good enough for me."

He hurried off to his cabin to get the sheets. In almost no time he was back with the cloth which was enough to finish the wings of the airplane.

Grampa Bear was more than interested; in fact he was getting about as excited as anyone. "What are you going to use for a motor?" he asked his nephew, Buster Bear.

"Oh," said Buster, "that's all taken care of. We found an old automobile left in the woods and we have taken out the engine. Tomorrow we are to try it out in our plane!"

"My, my!" grunted Grampa. "If I wasn't so busy, I'd like to take the trip myself. I have a cousin out there in the West, Silver Tip Grizzly Bear. He told me once when he made us a visit years ago that Yellowstone Park was a wonderful place. No one is allowed to have a gun in the park, so the animals don't have to worry about that. As I remember it, he told about some hot springs, where you could put your food and in a few minutes it would be cooked. Doesn't seem possible, but that's what he told us."

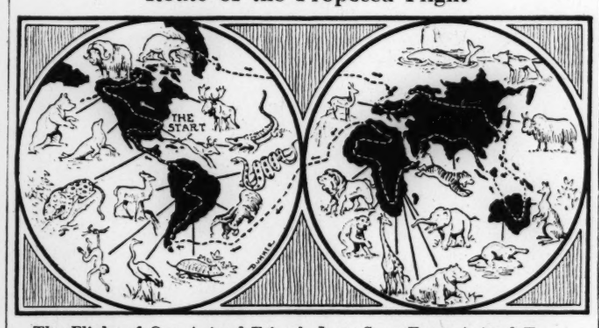
How this airplane grew, with all the busy animals working on it! Some were looking the engine over, others were painting the body of the plane, or driving home an overlooked nail here and there. So the daylight hours slipped away and the animals one by one returned to their homes tired but happy.

When old Mr. Moon came up over the hill back of Animal Town, all the animals were asleep dreaming of the morrow when the homemade machine would be given its trial flight—that is, if it would fly.

So with a friendly moon to watch over our friends, we'll leave them to see what will happen when the smiling sun bids them all good morning.

Boylston Dummer.

Route of the Proposed Flight



The Flight of Our Animal Friends Is to Start From Animal Town, Which, as Everyone Knows, Is Somewhere on the Atlantic Coast

Daily Anecdote

Preserves

IN HIS latter years, Henry James, American novelist, had a country house in England. A millionaire bought an adjoining place.

The latter was not an attractive neighbor because apparently he was trying to make the fashionable world forget that he had been in trade. He had made his fortune as a manufacturer of jams, jellies, and condiments, and would grow red in the face if fruit were mentioned in his presence. Now that he had been knighted, he became more touchy than ever concerning the dignity of his new estate and position. He posted "no trespass" signs along the walls of his private park. Then one day he wrote James a curt note stating that James's servants, in going back and forth to the village, had been crossing a corner of his grounds. He demanded that the practice cease.

In reply the novelist's note was courteous yet tart:

My Dear Sir: I am deeply grieved to learn that certain of my employees have been invading your preserves. I assure you the offense shall not be repeated.

Yours respectfully, Henry James.

P. S. I beg your pardon for using the word "preserves."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

Building Garbage Can Platforms

A BOY came to my back door and explained that the reason many garbage cans rusted prematurely—even though people were careful to wrap their discarded food and to see that it was as dry as possible—was that the can rusted from the outside because of the dampness of the ground under it.

He had brick in his trailer, and he offered to build a platform that would hold the can above the ground and insure its longer use. Most housewives along our route let him do this, and he said he was finding people glad of this inexpensive service.—Betty R. L., Ames, Iowa.

For the Scrapbook

Cautious Truth

Truth comes to us with a slow and doubtful step; measuring the ground she treads on, and forever turning her curious eye, to see that all is right behind; and with a keen survey choosing her onward path. —*Percival.*

Right Use of the Present

The sweetest method of arriving at a knowledge of God's eternal purposes about us is to be found in the right use of the present moment.—*F. W. Faber.*

Rising Above It

When any man has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it.—*Descartes.*

In Lighter Vein

Braces!

A woman of title was giving a garden party for her household staff and estate employees.

Old John, the gardener, had just stepped onto the tennis court to play a "single" with the chauffeur, when the footman hurried up to him and exclaimed, "John, her ladyship says you can't play tennis in braces."

To which the worthy John replied: "You can just go back and tell her ladyship that I'm no good at this game unless I have both hands free!" —*Tit-Bits.*

His Turn

The conductor came through the car, collecting fares.

"He's only five years old," remarked a mother when the official looked at her boy.

When the conductor reached the far end of the car, it occurred to the boy that an important bit of information had been overlooked.

"Mother is thirty-six!" he shouted. —*Tit-Bits.*

Sic Semper Punsters!

Guard: "Your Majesty, the people are aroused. The courtyard is full of men demanding your abdication!"

King: "All right, guard. I'll show them that I know enough to get out of the reign!"

Planning the Installments

"Here's my bill," said the lawyer. "Please pay down $100, and $25 a week thereafter for 10 weeks."

"Sounds like buying an automobile," said the client.

"I am," returned the attorney.

Heavy Touch

Proud Mother: "And what do you think of our little Frank as a pianist?"

Professor: "Well, he has a nice way of closing the lid."—*Pearson's.*

—Humorist

"Then if I buy a house on this estate, can you guarantee that the roads will be properly made up, and the footpaths paved?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Good. It is rather important. You see, I'm a pavement artist!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Higher Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Haverhill, Mass.

THERE were two families living on suburban estates along the Merrimac River during the recent floods. The B—— family's home was at the river's edge, with charming lawns and gardens bordering the water. The A——s lived on a hill which rises steeply from the river at that point.

In former years the two families had been dear friends, and their small children had been raised together. Several years ago the A——s and B——s became estranged over some point concerning adjoining properties. What began as a small difference widened regrettably into a definite break.

Then came the flood, and the turbulent Merrimac went plunging by. It was soon seen that the B—— home would be severely inundated. Mr. A——, at once forgetting the quarrel, went down the hill and suggested that the B—— family move up into the other house for the time being. Mr. A—— and his boys, together with the men of the B—— family, salvaged as many objects from the flooded house as was possible.

Despite the difficult aspects of the situation, there was rejoicing in the big house on the hill that night. The young folks resumed their joyful friendship as if it had never been interrupted.

After the waters receded, Mr. A—— and Mr. B—— went down to inspect the house by the river. Great mounds of sand and debris covered the pretty gardens; the porch had been swept away, and throughout the house there was a water line which proclaimed the destruction of everything beneath that level. Yet Mr. B—— did not falter nor complain.

Mr. A——, putting his hand on his friend's shoulder, said, "We'll get at this together."

And Mr. B—— answered, "The river left one thing behind it—a real sense of values. I think from now on I'll know what is important and what is trivial."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Doll Racing

CUT one six-inch doll from heavy paper or cardboard for each person in the game. Each person is also furnished with a five-foot piece of string, one end of which is to be tied six inches above the floor to a table or chair leg.

Thread the string through the top of the doll's head and push the doll up close to the furniture. This is the starting point of the race. By raising and lowering the string, stretching it alternately tight and slack, the doll can be made to "walk" toward the player's hand.

The doll which finishes the race first is the winner. This sounds easier to do than it is.—Lyla G. M., La Mesa, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Boys Are Not in Favor of History on a Vacation*

By LE PELLEY

MR. LANEY HAS BEEN DOWN IN THAT CAVE LOOKING AT THOSE PICTURES ON THE WALL ALL DAY LONG
I WONDER WHAT THE IDEA IS !
I DON'T KNOW—I DIDN'T THINK THEY WERE VERY GOOD PICTURES
MR LANEY SAYS HE THINKS THAT THERE WERE PEOPLE MAKING CRUDE FURNITURE HERE A MILLION YEARS AGO
WHAT OF IT... IT WOULDN'T BE ANY GOOD BY NOW...
BESIDES... I THINK THAT IS CARRYING HIS ANTIQUE BUSINESS TOO FAR !
ABSOLUTELY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Candidate and Camera

WHAT to do about news photographers has become a major problem for public men. Most of them have by practice acquired some technique. They have learned to submit more or less gracefully and let the flashlights flare for two or three minutes before they begin to speak. They even accommodate by upraised hand or other oratorical gesture. But most of them have found that they must draw the line or the picture men will have them on the front pages performing all sorts of possibly interesting but certainly unnatural antics.

Recent exhibits from the Landon camp in Colorado indicate that the "Kansas Coolidge" has not yet solved the camera problem. Some of the fishing pictures have been natural and pleasing. In fact, an American public trained in the Coolidge-Hoover-Roosevelt fishing tradition would hardly know what to do about a candidate who was presented to them with rod and reel. But certain views of the Governor throwing snowballs, cooking with an apron on, and riding in a buggy have been more successful in giving the camera men a picture than in helping the American people learn what manner of man this is who was almost unknown to most of them six months ago.

Some of these pictures have been almost as poor interpreters of the man as were the Calvin Coolidge indiscretions with ten-gallon hats and pitchforks. Of course, the "candid cameras," those tiny "peekers" which give no warning before they shoot, may put any public figure at a disadvantage. In fact, one day a bold statesman will be justified in suing a newspaper on the grounds that he has been libeled in pictures as well as print.

But some, at least, of the Colorado pictures appear to be the work of candied rather than candid cameras. They have caused so good a friend of the Republican cause as Mark Sullivan to publicly advise Governor Landon not to try "to outpose Mr. Roosevelt." Mr. Sullivan is right in saying "Governor Landon cannot possibly beat President Roosevelt in a contest of showmanship and ought not to try."

On the whole, the publicity for Governor Landon has been well handled. Almost without exception the impressions of newspaper men who have visited Topeka have been favorable. The country has been pleased with reports from them and from the Governor's Kansas friends of a simple, direct, friendly man. But the people are still largely unacquainted with the Republican candidate. In making him better known, his advisers should remember that eventually that means making him accurately known.

Politically there has been a temptation to build up a picture of the complete opposite of President Roosevelt. This may go too far. Overemphasis on rural simplicity and the "ordinary man" will not win an election. And Governor Landon cannot feel that it establishes a really helpful relationship between himself and the voter who is trying to judge his qualifications for a great and complicated task. There is need for more than a "camera relations council." The person who had Mr. Landon pose as just a "horse-and-buggy Governor" has forgotten that even the farmer has his "flivver" nowadays.

This "horse-and-buggy" ride may easily end in a blind alley. America's nostalgia for the simple life is great. But there are problems that must be faced. Many of them are those of a modern industrial nation. They have to do with the intricate question of how far government shall go in the regulation of business. Before the campaign is finished the danger of a gigantic steel strike may focus all eyes on the tremendous question of labor relations. Some of these problems Kansas has never had to solve. Governor Landon's advisers will serve him ill if they overplay the rural simplicity angle. And they will serve the country ill if they encourage it to choose a President under the impression that all he can do, or needs to do, is manage a horse and buggy.

Danzig in the Vortex

REMOVAL of Danzig from the League of Nations' orbit would strike out in fact if not in letter one more of those provisions of the Versailles Treaty which have been targets of German resentment. It would also strike one more blow at a collective system already badly bruised. The demands voiced by Arthur Greiser, National Socialist President of the Danzig Senate, at Geneva were surprising chiefly because of their tone. That the Free City would be drawn into Europe's political vortex at a not distant date has been evident to students of German and Polish policy for some time.

Danzig's present status as a Free City under League protection is the result of a compromise in the peacemaking of 1919. Recreated Poland demanded Danzig as a necessary outlet to the sea, but while Poland's need of a port was recognized, the Peace Conference was loath to place under Polish administration a city whose population is predominantly German.

Although the placing of Danzig under League protection was an alternative to its absorption by Poland, it has not been easy for Germany to forget that before the war Danzig was a German city. On Poland's part there seems not to have been complete satisfaction with the benefits of this particular outlet to the sea, nor assurance that they could be made permanent, for Polish energies have been expended on a rival port, Gdynia, in Polish territory only a few miles from Danzig. The competition between the two ports has added irritation to an already confused economic situation.

Difficult as some of the problems appear, adjustments which are satisfactory both to Polish and German economic interests might be worked out in the Free City area, if either government were willing to consider anything less than a decision 100 per cent in its favor. But national prestige, as well as economic opportunity, is at stake in the game being played around Danzig.

The key to the immediate outcome is to be found in Poland's attitude. The Poles moved away from League and from French influence when they concluded their agreement with Germany in 1934. They must now decide how far they wish to commit themselves in this direction. They are aware that the question of the Polish Corridor is far from permanently settled, and while they might be willing to give Germany some latitude in the Free City, they would wish to be sure how far Germany would play its hand. That they are not sure is indicated in the stiffening tone of Polish comment on National Socialist activities in Danzig. The signs now are that Polish opposition may develop to postpone the success of anti-League maneuvers in the city on the Vistula.

Vacationland

SUMMER is reaching maturity and the months are letting off their overcharge of laughter. The doors swing wide to Vacationland. The great exodus begins. And where shall it be this year? All along the coast the seas are breaking in long blue waves. From mountain tops the tang of rarefied air floats over many a nestling valley below. The days are lengthy with sun.

Yet there are thousands who will not leave the city for more than short trips during the summer. And what of them? The mountains of Maine and New Hampshire, and Scotland, the New Forest in Hampshire, will not strike beauty upon their eyes. They will not wander through the verdant plains along the Connecticut River, nor listen to a skylark rising from a cliff in Brittany, nor watch tides come slowly in drawing pictures on smooth white sands.

Will these folk have no vacation, then? Fortunately they will, and they can. Most cities today have cool parks and many have municipal beaches. Many have free outdoor concerts. Few need be denied the opportunity for relaxation and rest. Vacationland is a quality of thought as well as a material place. Thoreau once remarked, "I have traveled extensively—in Concord!"

Manners and Morals in Films

READERS of Pope Pius XI's encyclical on motion pictures may note two aspects of this endeavor to influence film making in the United States: first, the accuracy of the view that the moral and artistic level of films should be improved; secondly, the avenue this move might easily open for one section of opinion to exercise more than a proportionate amount of influence on film entertainment and education as a whole.

The public campaign for decency in the films has not been without fruit. It should go on. But whether any one sect should so organize and press its opinions upon producers as to constitute a censorship of its own is a question whose answer depends on the purposes to which that censorship is directed. Not all the organizations in the campaign for better films have concurred in certain criticisms put forward by Roman Catholic authorities and groups, and there have been indications that in some cases sectarian predilections may play an important part in decisions as to which films are proper and which are not.

The obligation to secure higher standards of morality and literary and artistic merit in films is one which rests, as Pope Pius says, "with all decent men who are solicitous for the decorum and moral health of the family, of the nation, and of human society in general."

As the encyclical recognizes, the educative force of the motion picture is tremendous. Likewise the force of the boycott at the box office can be great, and if reforms in the films are to rest on the opinions of one group exercising a type of censorship to which producers are most sensitive, some of the implications of those reforms should be clear in advance.

Producers might well remember that other citizens besides those represented by highly organized agencies are also intensely interested in decent films. These citizens, more quietly, perhaps, but at a similar cost to the box office, are exercising that natural sort of boycott which results simply from lack of interest in the indecent, the vulgar, or even the banal in entertainment. These "legions of decency" may have to organize further and operate more obviously if good taste is to have a hearing, but they will do well to avoid organizing along lines which may bring any influences besides those of good manners and good morals into play.

The General Welfare

Book News of the Day

AGAIN the people of the United States are admonished to prepare themselves "for the new world that is in the making." Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in Washington and author of WHOSE CONSTITUTION (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $1.75), supplements an earlier thesis, "New Frontiers," in the determination to impress the inevitability of structural governmental changes, meanwhile emphasizing, or seeking to emphasize, the need of such fundamental changes.

Mr. Wallace, as writer and thinker, barely escapes the pitfalls of pedagogism. He assumes as existing a more or less hypothetical problem or condition, and then proceeds to build around it or eliminate by means and theories of his own devising. A book without a purpose might well never be written. But a book which seeks not only to establish an untenable premise and then to build up, like a house of cards, its supporting structure, is harmful if he who writes and those who read are led to wrong conclusions.

Mr. Wallace attacks fundamentals. Assuming that others, like himself, have become restive because of so-called limitations imposed by the Constitution and endured because of what he seems to regard as a lack of vision or an absence of courageous leadership, he would forge ahead, proclaim a "new freedom," and disregard the warning signs set up by the Founding Fathers of 1787. He sees new frontiers of thought and action, and urges a united march to the borderland which he picturesquely describes.

But the ambitious author seems, like others who have inspired his adventure in pioneering, to be unable to tell us what lies beyond the dividing line. He assumes, as he has been led to believe, that the American people are on their way, with their destination as yet unrevealed and possibly undetermined. He is restive under the hindering restraints imposed by the Supreme Court. He is considerate enough to realize that courts necessarily function within the limits prescribed by the Constitution, and unless or until those limitations are removed by the extension of judicial power, the status quo, politically and economically, must be maintained.

And so, quite naturally, Mr. Wallace's appeal is to what he discovers is the court of last resort. This court does not sit in Washington or in the capitals of any of the several states. This final arbiter is the people. But when and if this unorganized body acts it must express itself through majorities or minorities. There can be no complete unanimity. This unanimity is expected and quite unreasonably demanded in court decisions. Lacking this, it is too often insisted by those aggrieved or unconvinced that the minority is right and the majority wrong.

Constitutional amendments submitted under pressure and ratified or rejected by popular acclaim may express the deliberate or perhaps the impassioned sense of those who have reserved to themselves the right of self-government. These do, in fact, comprise the court of last resort. Their great responsibility, now and always, is to see to it that the powers and privileges so generously bestowed are preserved, even in times of passion and unrest.

F. L. P.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Nonpartisanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been so impressed with the painstaking fairness of the Monitor news and editorial handling of recent political events that I feel I should voice my appreciation.

I have been delighted to see the Monitor courageously, in its editorials, approve some parts, and disapprove of others, of each of the party platforms, and in its stories give as much attention to the unfavorable factors connected with one convention as to those with the other.

Many, even informed persons, seem to be so overbalanced by their own convictions that they interpret accounts which frankly uncover both the good and bad on both sides as biased when such accounts fail to praise their own side and vilify the other. I have intelligent friends who regard any favorable mention of the other side of the political fence, or even any mention of a political situation which does not show unquestioned approval of their particular side, as propaganda. Democrats are apt to think, because a story, in recording and interpreting events, does not openly boost their cause and condemn the Republicans, it is biased in favor of the Republicans. Republicans, in turn, think because a story does not indicate a definite swing to their side that it swings the other way.

I believe the Monitor is doing a unique service by keeping a sane, intelligent, courageous, but albeit critical attitude in its reporting and commenting on these momentous issues. Any deviation from this policy would, I am sure, cause it to fail to comply with its nonpartisan character and with the dictates of Truth.

R. C.

Wilmette, Ill.

Praying for Rain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading of the dust storms in the West and the lack of rain recalled to me the years between 1920 and 1926 when there was a terrible drought in the State of California. All artificial means were tried without success, and finally the Governor (I think Governor Rolph) issued a request to every resident in the State, regardless of creed, "to pray for rain." I was informed when I was there later in 1925 that the response to this righteous way of seeking help not only filled all the streams but also provided enough snow in the mountains to take care of the summer seasons for two years.

E. M. B.

Erie, Penna.

Stunt Flying

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

During Mr. Carmack's Vacation the Monitor Is Reprinting Representative Cartoons From Other Publications.

Our Village Portraits

THE best of our village portraits are not done in oils. Not that we don't have them, imposing men and women rich in colors, looking down from their gilt frames upon us as we work. With severe eyes they admonish us to depart not from the ways of family tradition.

But our living portraits are not framed. These are they whom memory paints. Vital vivid personalities that time cannot dim.

First among them I would place the road mender, a strong, robust individual, broad-backed and stout-limbed. A mover of stones from the roadbed. An expert in laying ditches and leveling sods. A road for him a thing of beauty, safe for horses' feet. His monument a large oblong rock, pried from the center of the road and with aid of his heavy oxen drawn to the side and set upright. An achievement.

A veritable Ebenezer among New England rocks. Every time I pass it by, I think of the road mender. Always possessing his pair of handsome Devons with their sleek hides and their polished horns. His boast that they could outdraw any other pair of oxen in the township. His pride the blue ribbons from the country fairs. A jovial man, too, a teller of tall tales of digging out drifted roads, of following his black and tan foxhound over bleak hills and frozen swamps. Breathing in deep draughts of cold, clean air. A red-blooded Yankee.

Then, close to the road mender in affection, the village fiddler, lithe and slender, blue eyes twinkling. Calling off the square dances. Playing turkey-in-the-straw, old fiddle dipping to the rhythm, feet tapping time. Ready for the encore, "Seeing Nellie Home." A lover of laughter. Making penny whistles for the boys. Tops for the girls. In spring grafting trees, Pound Sweet or Fall Pippin, Northern Spy or Sheep Nose. Transforming the wild apple tree. In tune with life and the lilt of it.

A strange character now stepping forward. Flat-nosed Curtis, the basket weaver. Half Indian, the story. Living all alone on the Jockey Hollow road. Baking his own bread in the deep Dutch oven. Weaving baskets of strips of ash soaked and beaten thin. Appearing when the first thaws of March fret the snow banks. Baskets on arm, work baskets, egg baskets, cake baskets, market baskets, large baskets for balls of carpet rags. Selling baskets that last.

The Whitlock girls, three of them. All over fifty and still unmarried. Living on the Whitlock Road, in its only house, a gray salt box with 1792 over the front door. Proud of their name. Running the farm. Their guard, a sheep dog. Sitting in high back chairs, Susan crocheting wide lace for bolster covers, Jane making the print of a rose on her half pound butter pats, Martha tending the hearth, tongs shiny, the bellows sure. Sisters who fondly dust the Revolutionary musket over the mantel and place the silver coined honestly in tall blue vases. Evenings, reading E. P. Roe and shedding tears.

Hannah Morris, solitary in an old square house on Bagburn Hill. Raising chickens and milking her Jersey cow. Boasting six tabbies with litters under foot. Salty in conversation. Not much of a housekeeper. Keeping her parlor closed, only occasionally letting a favored visitor in to see her wax flowers made when she was sixteen. Forget-me-nots, pansies, roses, kept under a glass dome. Her one work of art. Weaving in the ell room off the kitchen hit-or-miss rag rugs for the neighbors. Liking the feel of the loom. Driving her horse and old buggy to market. Wearing a long ancient cape and big velvet hat. Exchanging eggs for groceries. Sharp in exchange. A village Hetty Green.

Aunt Lucile, a little sun-bonneted old lady working in her old-fashioned flower garden. Brushing late snow away for sign of the first crocus. Bending over tender shoots. Layering roses for the neighbors, corresponding with the seed men, experimenting with peonies, introducing new iris, touching with love her bleeding-hearts, planting rhododendron seeds at eighty-five, planning a rock garden. Confident the future is a growing time. Liking the feel of the soil and the smell of the blossoms. Picking bouquets of mignonette and heartsease for garden friends. Greeting each morning with a smile. Her face a benediction.

Gideon Dale, schoolmaster. Moon-faced and soft-spoken. Eyeglasses on nose. Standing before the district school, right hand on bell, in left hand the blue speller. A teacher of the fathers, still teaching the sons. A village institution. President of the literary society. Reading Shakespeare. Reciting "Bingen on the Rhine." Writing verse for historical anniversaries. Local correspondent of the newspaper. Wearing always a black bow tie. Still smiling on the eligible ladies. Holding straight his little finger when lifting a cup.

Doctor Brundage, practicing for over fifty years. His clothes unpressed. Defying wind and weather to answer every call. Never sending out a bill. "They'll pay when they are able." A rich man in service, but poor in purse. His counsel a cure. His wisdom a tonic. Beloved by all.

These, then, are the portraits of our village. Men and women, all. Diversified in talent. Genuine folks. Their simplicity their charm. Their independence their power. Portraits that speak.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

No Reason for War

WHILE we learned our lesson about European wars in 1917, we apparently have not learned it at all so far as Asiatic wars are concerned. We are almost beginning to take it for granted that some day we are going to tangle with the Japanese.

The odd part about this is that no one has yet shown how we could possibly gain anything by getting into such war.

We have a trade with China to protect, they say? Sure—and its annual value is just about what we would spend in two days of warfare. To be exact, we sold the Chinese $51,941,000 worth of goods in 1933 (the last year for which figures are available to this writer). In that same year we sold to the Japanese goods worth $143,434,000. Which trade is more worth keeping?

But the Japanese, it is protested, have designs on the Philippines. Well, we're on our way out of those islands. The Filipinos wanted their independence and they're getting it. If they want protection against the Japanese or anybody else, and expect us to give it to them, let them stay under the American flag.

The Japanese are strong-arming their way to empire in Manchuria. Yes, they are; just as we strong-armed our way to California and the Southwest; just as the British got India and much of South Africa; just as all the great powers built up their empires. So what? Is it any of our concern?

As a matter of fact, the reasons why we should fight the Japanese are so flimsy and weak that one wonders such war is ever discussed. But it is discussed, and worse; it is beginning to be taken for granted by a great many people.

Let us realize, once and for all, that there is no more reason for us to fight in Asia than there is for us to fight in Europe. Dark as the world picture is, we can stay at peace if we really want to. Right now is the time for us to make up our minds about it.—*Pensacola (Fla.) News.*

The Wide Horizon

International Grand Jury?

By Lloyd N. Scott

[From a Radio Address Over Station WIXAL]

SOME years ago, I was attorney for a silk concern, which had a dispute with a customer over a silk contract. The terms of the contract provided that disputes should be arbitrated, but in this case, the customer refused to arbitrate or appoint an arbitrator, and we had to commence court proceedings to compel him to do so.

The dispute was arbitrated, and an award made, but the customer then refused to pay the amount of the award. The arbitrators, themselves, had no power of enforcing their decisions, but the laws of New York State happily provide that in such a case, the court may enter a judgment on the award, and this carries with it the right of calling in the sheriff to collect it. The court and sheriff were necessary to make the award of the arbitrators effective.

The failure of the League of Nations in its attempt to conciliate, mediate and arbitrate the troubles between Ethiopia and Italy, has reminded me of this dispute between the silk concern and the customer. Nothing was settled until the customer was forced to abide by his agreements. Under the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, Italy entered into a compact that settlement of all disputes should never be sought except by pacific means. She broke that contract when she invaded Ethiopia, and she has not been forced to conform to her agreements.

The conciliation, mediation and arbitration efforts of the League have failed. One reason for this failure has been that the mediators and conciliators have been interested parties. Another reason has been that there is no way of carrying the awards into effect, except through the instrumentality of the League of Nations, which is a diplomatic and political organization. Within its framework go on the same diplomatic maneuvers of statesmen, to advance national interests, as went on before it was formed. Instead of being a place where decisions are made on a judicial basis, it is a market place.

In a court, a judge refuses to sit if he has the slightest personal interest in the case. If we applied this principle to the decisions of the League of Nations, I am afraid there would be no one to consider the disputes between nations.

Senator Borah said last year:

> "If we look to the attitude and action of governments, the friends of peace might well despair, but if we consult the wishes and deep desires of the people, there is ground for hope."

The following five suggestions, if put into effect, would, in my opinion, accomplish just this, and would insure world peace:

1. The first step would be to take out of the scope of the League of Nations all judicial functions, and place them in the World Court. The League would then handle legislative matters not relating to peace or war, or disputes between nations.

2. Take from the League of Nations the police functions now exercised by it, and place them with an international police force, made up of the pooled armies and navies of the world.

3. Strengthen the World Court. Make it absolutely independent of all political affiliations, so that there could be no possibility of the Court having an interest in the outcome of any of its decisions.

4. Make the decisions of the World Court binding by treaty on all the nations of the world. Grant it power to issue injunctions, to subpoena witnesses, and to punish for contempt of court, those nations or persons who fail to obey its decrees. Give the World Court power to call upon the international army and navy to enforce its judgments, orders and decrees.

5. Create an international grand jury, of the plain citizens from every country in the world, to sit in connection with the World Court, with power to indict any nation or government official who takes recourse to war for the solution of an international controversy.

The first four suggestions call for comparatively little readjustment of ideas of organization. The fifth suggestion introduces a radically new idea.

An international grand jury would be the voice of the people of the world. It is our best hope to make this voice effective. No officer of any government would be a member of this Grand Jury. It would be in a position to accept or reject the advice of a prosecuting officer, or a judge or the court. It would be untrammelled by official connections. It would be the people of the world, not an arm of the League of Nations, or of the Court. No one could dictate to it or coerce it.

Should the jury vote a true bill against the accused nation, that nation would then inevitably be tried by the World Court, and its opinion, backed by the international grand jury, could be enforced by the world police force. There is more truth than fiction in the phrase, "the sword of justice," and the Court should have the same power to put its decrees into effect that our courts now have in the United States for arresting and punishing criminals. Just as no person can violate the decree of an American court without punishment, no nation should be able to disturb the peace of the world without incurring penalties.